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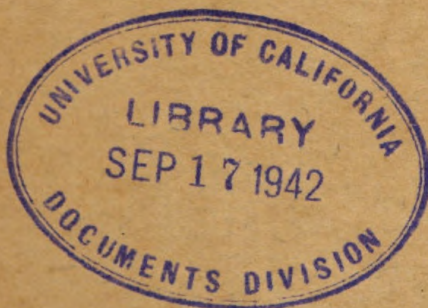
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U.S. Dept. of Army
WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

REMOUNT

December 18, 1941



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TECHNICAL MANUAL
No. 10-395

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 18, 1941.

REMOUNT

Prepared under direction of
The Quartermaster General

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SECTION I

REMOUNT DIVISION

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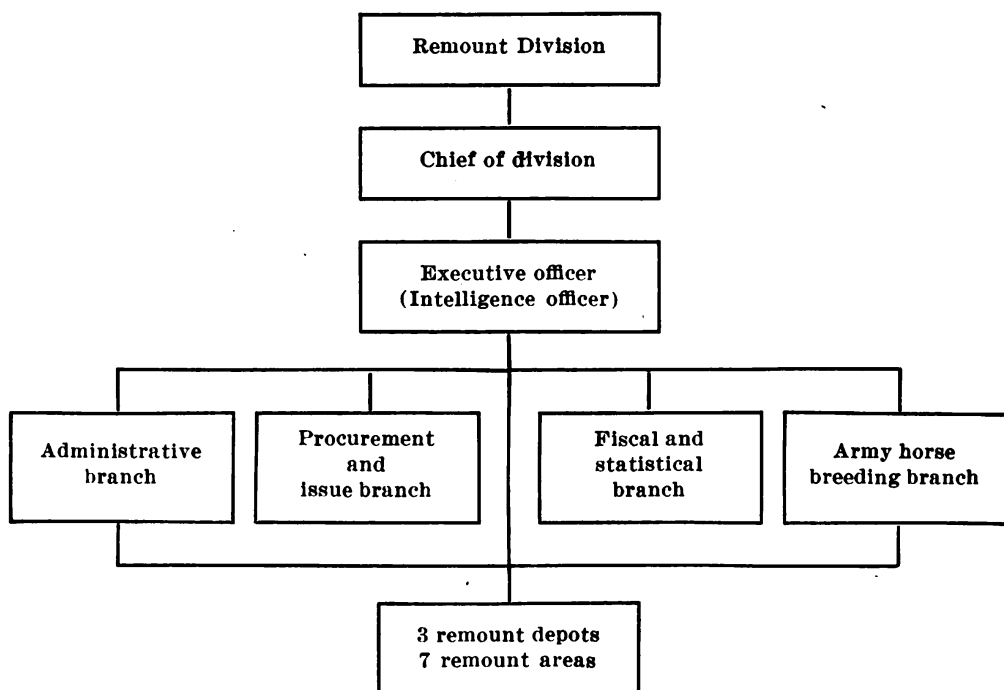
1. Mission.—*a.* The general mission of the Remount Division is to encourage and assist civilian breeders to produce profitably horses suitable for civilian and military use, and to procure horses and mules as directed by the War Department and as authorized by Congress for use of the Army of the United States in peace or war. The organization and operation of the Remount Division are such as to provide for—

- (1) Direct supervision of the Army horse breeding plan.
- (2) Procurement of horses and mules.
- (3) Conditioning, limited training, and issue of animals to units of the Army.
- (4) Forage for animals, to include—
 - (a) Computation of allowances.
 - (b) Preparation of specifications.
 - (c) Regulation of storage and distribution.
- (5) Activation, organization, and training of remount units and other quartermaster animal units.

b. The remount division is not only a national defense measure but is a sound governmental agency by which horse breeders throughout the United States are greatly benefited.

2. Organization.—a. The organization of the Remount Division consists of a chief of division, office of The Quartermaster General and branches, areas, and depots as illustrated in the chart in b below.

b. In time of war, remount areas will remain as at present but additional purchasing boards will be assigned to each area as conditions may demand. Additional remount depots will be established as may be necessary to receive, condition, and issue the increased number of animals to be procured. Remount areas and remount depots are under the direct control of The Quartermaster General and operate under the supervision of the Chief of Remount Division.



SECTION II

REMOUNT AREAS

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3. Mission.—The general mission of a remount area is to supervise the operation of the Army horse breeding plan and to procure animals within the States included in the area.

4. Organization.—*a.* Geographically, the United States is divided into seven remount areas, as follows:

(1) *Eastern.*—Includes the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and the Island of Puerto Rico. Headquarters—Front Royal, Va.

(2) *East Central.*—Includes the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Headquarters—Post Office Building, Lexington, Ky.

(3) *North Central.*—Includes the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Headquarters—Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo.

(4) *South Central.*—Includes the States of Oklahoma and Texas. Headquarters—San Angelo, Tex.

(5) *Northwestern.*—Includes the States of Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Headquarters—McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Present plans call for moving the headquarters of the Northwestern Remount Area to Sheridan, Wyo.)

(6) *Southwestern.*—Includes the States of Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Headquarters—Colorado Springs, Colo.

(7) *Western.*—Includes the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and the Territory of Hawaii. Headquarters—San Mateo, Calif.

b. Each remount area is under the supervision of an officer in charge, who is assisted by the necessary officer personnel, including veterinarians; a clerical force; and one or more grooms. The officer in charge will designate purchasing boards, each of which will include at least one officer of the Quartermaster Corps and one officer of the Veterinary Corps (see AR 30-435).

5. Supervision of Army horse breeding plan.—*a. Scope.*—

(1) Encouraging in every proper way the profitable production of horses suitable for military and civilian use. Advantage should be taken of every opportunity to contact and cooperate with county agents, agricultural and livestock societies, and educational institutions in addition to personal contact with individual farmers and ranchers. Arrangements should be made for opportunities to give educational talks on horse breeding to college students, county agents' meetings, and horse breeders' meetings. The attitude of an officer in charge must be characterized above all things by an earnest desire to be of assistance to all people interested in the production of horses.

He must look for opportunities to give advice and impart sound knowledge and he must accomplish this with the greatest amount of tact and judgment.

(2) Inspection of applicants for stallions to determine whether or not they have the proper facilities for the care of a stallion, whether or not they are reputable citizens in their communities, and whether or not there is available in the community the proper number of mares of suitable type for breeding purposes.

(3) The placing of stallions with agents.

(4) The inspection of stallions assigned to agents to determine their care and condition, number and types of mares being bred, suitability of foals produced, and the care of Government equipment held by an agent on memorandum receipt. The inspection of stallion agents should not be hurried, but deliberately and carefully accomplished, taking advantage of every opportunity to give necessary instruction with reference to the best technique and practices in horse breeding and the feeding, care, and development of foals to maturity. The results of the horse breeding program depend in large measure upon the proper inspection of stallion agents.

(5) Obtaining reports from stallion agents and the rendition of reports to The Quartermaster General as called for in this manual and other authorized instructions or regulations.

b. Stallion agents.—The stallion agent is the heart of the Army horse breeding plan. The officer in charge should tactfully impress upon the stallion agent his importance and his responsibilities. It will be impossible always to find ideal conditions; common sense must decide the best locations for stallions. In any case, stallions will be assigned only to those applicants who can and will provide suitable facilities and care, and who are in a position to breed the stallion to a suitable number of reasonably good mares each year.

c. Selection of stallion agents.—Contacts with applicants for stallions will always be characterized by a courteous, fair, considerate, and businesslike attitude. The procedure will in general be as follows:

(1) Check to see if applicant is on "blacklist" (*p*(1) below).

(2) When an application for a stallion is received, a personal letter will be written to the prospective stallion agent and a copy of R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 5 (Memorandum for Applicants for Remount Stallions) will be inclosed for him to accomplish. (See app. II for list and models of blank forms.)

(3) R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 5 having been returned and considered satisfactory, a personal inspection of the prospect and his establishment will be made as soon as practicable.

(4) The stallion agent must agree to provide suitable stable facilities, including an exercise paddock and box stall, and to render periodic reports on the number of mares bred and foals produced.

(5) The applicant having been approved or disapproved will be immediately notified.

(6) The stallion will be shipped to and from the agent at Government expense. However, when the stallion is delivered to the agent, he is responsible for all expenses incident thereto. He may enter into a mutual agreement with all the interested breeders in his locality for prorating the expense.

(7) After a stallion is assigned to a breeding center, the agent is responsible for his care, maintenance, and breeding. He will receive complete instructions as to the handling and exercising of the stallion, the minimum and maximum number of mares to be bred, and the maximum number of services per week. He will be furnished yearly with a stud record book for recording stallion services. This book contains sections for furnishing notice to owner of mare for date of return service, certificate of breeding of mare and foaling of colt, and stub section for retained record. Stallion agent will be required to sign contract on R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 11 (Stallion Receipt and Stallion Agent Agreement).

(8) The initial inspection of a new stallion agent will be made as soon as practicable after the stallion has been delivered.

(9) Officers in charge of remount areas will exercise diligent supervision of the care of stallions. Statistics maintained in the office of The Quartermaster General show that very few stallions die of old age, but rather are necessarily destroyed because of poor care or injuries resulting from carelessness.

d. Recognition.—Having been accepted as a stallion agent, every opportunity should be taken to encourage the agent by correspondence, personal visits, and invitations to visit remount area headquarters and depots. He will be made the center of Army horse activities in his community by keeping him advised as to when buying will be done in his neighborhood, and by buying at his place if possible. When a stallion agent visits a depot, he will, if practicable, be received by the commanding officer in person and shown every possible courtesy while on the depot. The depot commander should be advised when the stallion agent will arrive and enough information

about him should be furnished to assist the depot commander in giving a personal touch to the visit.

e. When no stallion available.—When no stallion is available, the prospective stallion agent will be courteously advised of that fact and told of an approximate date when one may become available. R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 5 will be attached to be accomplished and if satisfactory the applicant will be inspected the next time the area commander is in that part of his area. If the applicant's place is satisfactory, he will be carried as an approved stallion agent. Stallions should be issued to approved agents of equal merit in chronological order with reference to their date of application whenever practicable. The merit of the agent should take precedence.

f. Inspection of stallion agents.—(1) Stallion agents and stallions in the hands of agents should be inspected as often as practicable and as travel funds will permit. They will be inspected at least once each year. Every endeavor should be made to arrange for a deliberate, unhurried visit with each agent. In addition to inspecting the stallion, mares and foals should be inspected so as to obtain a knowledge of breeding results. One of the best times for stallion inspection is in the spring, when interest in breeding is active and when there are opportunities to attend breeders' meetings.

(2) An inspection should include mares and foals in the community as well as those belonging to the stallion agent.

(3) Sufficient time should be allowed to discuss any questions at length with the stallion agent and to make detailed notes on R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 6 (Inspection of Stallion Agent). As far as possible, all corrections should be applied at time of visit, such as balancing and trimming of feet, floating teeth, administering worm medicine, changing kinds and amounts of feeds, providing of suitable companion for stallion and suitable accommodations, etc.

(4) The local newspaper should be visited with the view of furnishing the editor with a story on the activities of the Remount Service in that community and in the United States. The principal object of the story should be to give the stallion agent prestige in the community and to advertise the stallion standing at his place. On inspection trips not connected with buying, the veterinary officer should be used to cover one part of the area while the area officer in charge covers another. Reports of these inspections should include the ratings and types of foals produced by the stallion.

(5) The attitude of the inspector should be that of an adviser and not a faultfinder. Praise should be given for every good point before criticism is made. Nevertheless, inspectors should be firm

in demanding proper compliance with instructions. An area commander is authorized to remove a stallion at any time if in his opinion the stallion agent has not made a reasonable effort to comply with instructions. Whenever a stallion is summarily removed, the facts will be immediately reported to The Quartermaster General.

(6) Verification in detail should be made with reference to the stallion's care in every respect, to include feeding, exercise, water, salt, breeding, etc. Inspecting officers should check measurements and descriptions and list in detail any unsoundnesses or blemishes so as to know whether any injuries or unsoundnesses occur when the stallion is in the hands of the agent concerned.

(7) A check should be made on how stallions are bred and if injuries occur during breeding operations. Many of the stallions are hurt in this manner. The safest plan is to require all mares to be hobbled. Hobbles with hock strips will be furnished with each stallion issued on requisition to The Quartermaster General. Requiring mares to be hobbled insures that they will be gentled at least enough to handle and this will be reflected in better and tamer foals.

(8) Reports of inspections of stallions will be made by forwarding copy of completed R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 6 to The Quartermaster General on each stallion inspected as an appendix to the semimonthly general information letter.

g. Reports required of stallion agent.—(1) Stallion receipt and stallion agent agreement, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 11.

(2) Monthly report of mares bred, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 12. These monthly reports will enable officers in charge of remount areas to make timely corrections with reference to over breeding or under breeding stallions during the current breeding season.

(3) Annual report of colt crop, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 14. Experience has shown how difficult it is to obtain complete reports on colt crops. Without such reports it is difficult to determine progress. Every effort will be made to obtain complete reports. If necessary, owners of mares will be persistently requested by officers in charge of remount areas to furnish reports direct to remount area headquarters until a positive or negative report is received. However, as far as possible, stallion agents should be made responsible for assembling the data and making the reports. Stallion agents will require the owners of mares bred to remount stallions to sign an agreement at time of service to report to the stallion agent as soon as definitely known the result of the breeding; that is, whether barren, live foal and its sex, still birth, abortion, etc.

(4) Stud book covering the matings of each stallion during the season, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 17 (Agent's Record and Certificate

for Owner of Mare). The mares will be numbered chronologically on the stub retained by the agent. The certificate will be accomplished by the stallion agent and given to each mare owner.

h. Mare owners.—(1) *General.*—Farmers and ranchers will be discouraged from using mares that are unsuitable to produce useful horses, and should be encouraged to improve their brood mares by retention of the best fillies.

(2) *Ownership of offspring.*—The offspring of a mare is the property of the owner of the mare and may be disposed of in any manner and at any time the owner sees fit. However, in order to encourage breeding and to establish a horse market in each breeding center, the Government, whenever horses are required to be purchased for the Army, will inspect and buy such offspring in each center as are needed, provided they come up to Army requirements.

(3) *Registration of foals.*—Owners of half-bred foals will be encouraged by every proper means to register them in the Half-Bred Stud Book maintained by the American Remount Association, Washington, D. C., under authority of The Jockey Club. Advantage will be taken of every opportunity to explain to all concerned the importance of registering foals, not only as a means of increasing their sale value, but as a means toward establishing fixed breeds.

i. Stallions assigned to areas.—(1) All stallions will be assigned to remount areas by the office of The Quartermaster General. They will remain so assigned until released by that office. These assignments will be made as promptly as the requirements of the various areas can be established. Reports of stallion requirements will be submitted to that office not later than January 1 of each year.

(2) Remount areas will assign and order stallions shipped to agents at an appropriate time after stallions are reported ready for shipment. Unless an area officer has definite reasons therefor, a stallion once assigned to a breeding center should not be changed. Nothing tends to disrupt a breeding center as quickly as the constant shifting of stallions without just cause or because some other agent or community desires the horse. Stallions will ordinarily be changed to a different community after fillies sired by them reach the breeding age in order to prevent inbreeding. In order to conduct the breeding work intelligently, agents must necessarily answer correspondence and render periodic reports. An agent who will not keep the remount area headquarters in touch with the work being done is not desirable, and the stallion will be removed from his jurisdiction and assigned to another agent. No mature and vigorous stallion should be allowed to stay in a community where there are less

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than 20 suitable mares available and bred each season. Overbreeding is prohibited and the work of the stallion will be regulated by the number of services rather than by the number of mares.

(3) The number of services for each stallion is fixed at the start of each breeding season by the officer in charge. A breeding goal is established by designating the minimum number of mares to be bred to each stallion.

(4) Stallions will be shipped from depots to agents, from one agent to another, or back to a depot by the area commanders. They will be shipped at the lowest valuation provided for in carrier's classification. Stallions when shipped singly by railroad will be stalled in one end of a boxcar, and sufficient hay and bedding will be placed therein for the trip. A barrel will be securely installed in the stall and filled with water. No attendant will ordinarily be sent. Attention is invited to the opportunity to economize in the transportation of stallions by using the recently issued two-horse trailers to the fullest practicable extent. As far as practicable, remount areas will be organized and operated so as to be able to condition and test-breed the required number of stallions, and so as to arrange for the use of Government transportation. The permanent groom at each remount area headquarters should be capable of transporting stallions, and he may be replaced when necessary by an additional groom on a temporary status while away on trips. A check on the matter will disclose that the savings thus made in transportation will be considerable. In some cases the hiring of two permanent grooms may be warranted. It is further desired that depots be prepared, both as to equipment and trained personnel, to move stallions in and out of depots at the request of remount areas where the distances involved are not excessive.

j. Changes in assignments and losses of stallions.—All changes of assignments or losses of stallions will be reported to The Quartermaster General in the general information letter.

k. Stallion service record.—The service records of stallions will be kept up to date by clipping the bottom of R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 6 and pasting in each record. Any observation on any stallion may be added by an officer of the Remount Service but none may be withdrawn.

l. Death of public animals.—All stallions or other public animals that die or are permanently disabled or destroyed in an area and not on an Army post will be reported by the area commander in accordance with paragraph 7b(1), AR 35-6640, using R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 13 (Animal Death Certificate). If the area commander has

cause to believe that neglect is involved, he will take such steps as conditions may require.

m. Stud fees.—The intention of permitting stud fees is to have mare owners in the community help the agent support the stallion. Where stallions are placed in a hunting country or community where several of the owners of mares are people of means, it has been permitted, in some cases, to allow the stallion agent to charge such owners more than the normal fee of \$10, but not to charge bona fide farmers or ranchers any fee at all. Officers in charge of remount areas are authorized to make such arrangements, not to exceed \$20, for service fees, but such arrangements will not be encouraged. It is particularly desired that the stallions not be used to breed mares of owners who are exclusively interested in racing. Also, any increase above the normal service fee will have no racing connections.

n. Exhibiting of stallions by agents.—No remount stallions will be shown in any exhibition or horse show except on the halter or in performance classes calling for no more than a walk, trot, and gallop. They will not be shown in any jumping classes or races of any nature; nor will agents be permitted to attempt to train remount stallions to jump or to use them for jumping in any way. No remount stallions will be shown unless they are in excellent condition and a credit to the Remount Service, or shown at distances from their permanent locations in excess of 100 miles. They will not be shown at places within this distance unless they can be safely and suitably conveyed from their permanent locations to the place of exhibition and return. Within the limitations of these restrictions, officers in charge of remount areas and depot commanders are authorized to permit stallions in their respective areas to be exhibited and shown as they may deem advisable in the best interests of the Remount Service.

o. Reports on area breeding.—The following reports will be submitted on breeding operations by each remount area to The Quartermaster General at the times indicated:

- (1) Stallion requirements for each area by January 1 of each year.
- (2) Annual breeding report showing number of mares bred to each stallion during the last calendar year, obtained from R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 12. Report will be made out as of December 1 and submitted February 1 the following year.
- (3) The number of foals secured by each stallion during the last calendar year, obtained from R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 14. These reports will be made out as of December 1 and mailed February 1 of the following year. (See *g*(3) above.)

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(4) Stallion assignment report which will be forwarded annually to The Quartermaster General by April 15. It is used as a copy in publishing the pamphlet showing distribution of remount stallions by States for the coming breeding season. It will be submitted in duplicate, both copies on bond paper, double-spaced on 8- by 10½-inch paper, typed lengthwise. Stallions will be listed alphabetically under each State and not more than one State will be placed on a page. Information in the following form and type will be submitted: "AEROMAIL, br. 1925, by Jack Stuart-Jennie Wood-St. Maxin. Ht. 16-0. Wt. 1,115. R. S. SNEDIGAR, FT. THOMAS."

(5) General information letter to be submitted on the 1st and 15th day of each month. Use outline prescribed in R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 3 (Semimonthly General Information Letter) as far as applicable. If there is nothing to report under a particular heading, omit the whole heading. The form is not intended to limit any information that would be of interest or value to the Remount Service.

p. Records.—The following records will be maintained in each remount area:

(1) *Register of blacklisted stallion agents.*—This file will include all the information and correspondence on stallion agents who have had stallions taken away from them for any reason. Other stallions will not be issued to them except on specific authority from The Quartermaster General.

(2) *Register of prospective stallion agents.*—This file will be divided into prospective stallion agents and approved stallion agents. The approved stallion agents will be placed on a list, chronologically, with reference to their initial application.

(3) *Register of rejected stallion agents.*—A file of disapproved applicants which will contain all the correspondence and reports on applicants who have applied for a stallion and have been refused. The fact that an applicant's name is in this file will not be cause for the refusal of another request for a stallion, provided he meets the requirements.

(4) *Register of stallion agents in the area.*—This file will include all correspondence and records pertaining to stallion agents.

(5) *Register of former stallion agents in the area.*—This file will be a dead file of correspondence on stallion agents who no longer have stallions and are not blacklisted.

(6) *Stallion register.*—This file will consist of the service records of all stallions assigned to an area.

(7) *Register of rejected stallions.*—This file will contain the names of all stallions that have been inspected and rejected for purchase

in the entire United States. Information is to be extracted from general information letter.

6. Procurement.—*a. Issue animals except breeding stock.*—(1) *General.*—The secondary function of a remount area is to procure animals for the Army. The procurement of animals in time of emergency will necessarily be to some extent from dealers. However, it is the policy of the Remount Service to purchase animals only from breeders in normal times and as far as practicable at any time. This eliminates the broker, and the breeder obtains a better price, which encourages him to breed better animals. It further gives the purchasing officer an excellent opportunity to obtain first-hand information of horse conditions in his area. The inspection of stallions and their get and the inspection of prospective agents should be combined as far as possible with the purchase of animals.

(2) *Method of procurement.*—Congress has authorized the purchase of horses and mules in the open market, within a maximum price to be fixed by the Secretary of War (act of March 7, 1928). Every purchasing officer should so conduct his buying that there can be no criticism as to fairness. Every citizen must be given a reasonable opportunity to sell suitable animals to the Government. (See AR 5-100 and 5-240.)

(3) *Price.*—Each animal is a separate transaction. The price (within the maximum limit) should be in accord with the suitability of the individual. By paying more for better animals, breeders are encouraged to offer better animals for sale.

(4) *Annual purchase instructions.*—When funds are made available to The Quartermaster General for the fiscal year, a letter outlining the whole buying program for the Army and the allotments to each area will be forwarded to all remount areas and depots at the earliest practicable time. This letter will include—

(a) Total number of each class of animal to be purchased for the Army and by each area.

(b) Procurement authority numbers and allotment of money for Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps animals.

(c) Procurement authority numbers and allotment of money for transportation of Regular Army animals.

(d) Allotment of mileage to cover travel when purchasing animals for Regular Army.

(e) Where animals will be shipped.

(f) Approved maximum price to be paid for each classification of animal as fixed by the Secretary of War.

(g) Special instructions pertaining to buying.

(5) *Special instructions.*—(a) Travel in connection with the purchase of horses for the National Guard may be on an actual expense basis or a per diem as authorized by current regulations in lieu thereof. Mileage is not authorized. (See AR 35-4820.)

(b) Horses for the National Guard must be gentle and tractable to ride or drive. They will be purchased under the same specifications as horses for the Regular Army *except* that no 3-year olds will be purchased. Horses 5 years old or over are preferred. Savings in National Guard funds will not be used for any other purpose.

(c) Not to exceed 10 percent of the riding horses to be purchased for the Regular Army may be *well grown out* 3-year olds of exceptional suitability. These will be purchased between July 1 and December 31. No 3-year-old mules or draft horses will be purchased.

(d) Every effort will be made to induce breeders to keep their best fillies for breeding purposes. Nevertheless, not to exceed 15 percent mares may be purchased in normal times.

(e) Savings on Regular Army funds after the area quota of animals shall have been purchased will be used as directed in special instructions by The Quartermaster General.

(f) The inspection of stallion agents and stallions will be combined with the purchase of animals as much as possible in order to economize on mileage.

(g) Every effort will be made to ship animals to depots in carload lots. Most carriers provide "stoppage to load in transit," which should be used to the maximum.

(h) Only outstanding gray horses that are definitely school or Olympic prospects will be purchased, except when special instructions are received from The Quartermaster General.

(i) Registration certificates will be obtained, if possible, on all registered animals purchased. They will be attached to the copy of the horse record card to accompany the horse.

(6) *Individual, not group, buying.*—Every horse must be suitable for the purpose for which purchased. No consideration to any factor will be given except the suitability of each individual animal. Modern military operations demand great rapidity of movement and lasting endurance on the part of animals; it is therefore necessary that proper consideration be given to substance and to the way of moving. Weedy animals which are likely to be poor keepers in the field will not be purchased.

(7) *Publicity*.—In order to advise owners where purchases are to be made, a schedule of dates and places should be made well in advance. The use of stallion agents' establishments as places to purchase horses is highly desired. When deemed necessary or advisable by the officer in charge, this schedule may be given wide publicity through newspapers, radio stations, stallion agents, and county agents. Many requests may be received to inspect animals at intermediate points after the schedule is published. For this reason, ample time should be allowed initially.

(8) *Horse dealers*.—When dealers are used, they must deliver animals as cheaply as ranchmen and farmers. All will be treated alike. They should be visited last in a community so as to give bona fide breeders an opportunity to sell direct to the Army.

(9) *Mule markets*.—Great care must be exercised by an area commander to distribute as equitably as possible the purchase of mules among all the mule markets of the area.

(10) *Protection of depots against disease*.—It is incumbent upon purchasing officers to maintain contact with State veterinarians and county agents and to take every possible precaution to protect depots against transmittal of diseases by newly purchased animals. Special instructions will be issued from the office of The Quartermaster General to cover epidemics such as encephalomyelitis.

(11) *Temporary branding*.—(a) Officers buying in the field will place a temporary nitrate of silver brand or white paint (when nitrate of silver is impracticable) on the animal as soon as accepted and make a record of all information required to fill out horse record card.

(b) This temporary brand will not exceed three digits and the buyer's brand letter. It will be applied in block letter about 8 inches in height on the left side of the back so that it can be read while the animal is in a chute.

(c) When a shipment is made to a depot, the purchasing officer will forward thereto R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 9 (Assignment of Preston Brands) showing the temporary brands and markings the day shipment is made.

(d) Only abbreviations authorized in AR 40-2245 will be used in describing the color, markings, height, and blemishes of animals in official records.

(12) *W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125 (Horse (Mule) Record Card)*.—(a) This form will be made out by the purchasing officer as prescribed by AR 30-455. Care will be taken to insure that all entries are correct.

(b) Purchasing officers will make generous use of the space under "Remarks," and where practicable they will give their opinions as to the animal's state of training, using appropriate terms such as green broken, handy, well-broken, green hunter, made hunter, green jumper, jumper, roping horse, cutting horse, working cowhorse, pack horse, very gentle, etc.

(c) Every effort will be made by purchasing officers to obtain and enter on this form accurate information as to the breeding of each horse.

(d) The initials of the veterinary officer inspecting the animal, as well as those of the purchasing officer, will be entered in the space marked "Purchased by."

b. Breeding stock.—The procurement of breeding stock will be by acceptance of donations, by purchase, and by selection from depot-raised animals.

(1) *Donations.*—(a) *Acceptance.*—All offers to donate stallions or mares will be forwarded to The Quartermaster General for appropriate action.

(b) *Inspection.*—If possible, mileage and time being available and distance not excessive, the animal will be inspected by the officer receiving the offer without delay. The offer will then be forwarded to The Quartermaster General with recommendations as to the animal's suitability. If the animal cannot be immediately inspected, the offer will be at once forwarded to The Quartermaster General. Any information that may assist in handling the case will be inclosed.

(c) *Tactful handling.*—When an animal is found *definitely* undesirable and can be tactfully rejected, it should be rejected at the time of inspection. Great care will be exercised not to offend the owner or his representative, and every effort will be made to show appreciation of his generosity. If, in the opinion of the inspectors, the animal should be refused by The Quartermaster General, grounds for such refusal must be furnished to form the basis of a letter to the owner.

(d) *Brood mares.*—Brood mares will not be accepted unless the donor will agree to the issue or the destruction of the mare when she is no longer considered desirable as a brood mare. Brood mares will not be accepted unless they are considered to be better in type and conformation than the average of the brood mare bands or have outstanding performance records.

(e) *Stallions.*—Stallions will not be accepted unless they meet the requirements of stallions to be purchased, except as to age.

(f) *Records*.—A donated animal that has been accepted will be treated as a purchased animal. The name of the donor will be entered on the horse record card.

(g) *Letter of thanks*.—As soon as a donated stallion has been accepted, complete information concerning the stallion will be reported to The Quartermaster General in order that a letter of thanks may be sent to the donor.

(2) *Purchase*.—(a) *Brood mares*.—As a rule, brood mare replacements in depot bands will be obtained from depot-raised 4-year-old fillies. High-class brood mares superior to the average of the brood mare bands at the depots may be purchased for a price not to exceed \$300 with the specific authority of The Quartermaster General. Report on a prospective brood mare should include the name of the mare, age, sire, dam, height, weight, girth, and bone measurements, and breeding and performance record, if any.

(b) *Stallions*.

1. *General*.—The East Central Remount Area is specially charged with the purchase of stallions east of the Rocky Mountains, and the Western Remount Area with the purchase of stallions west of the Rocky Mountains. All officers in charge of remount areas and depot commanders will purchase suitable stallions when found and funds will be allotted as required.

2. *Specifications (all breeds)*.

Height—Between 15 and 17 hands.

Weight—1,000 pounds or over, according to height when in condition.

Age—3 to 10 years, inclusive.

Color—Gray prohibited, unless outstanding.

A good little stallion is better than a mediocre large one. No essentials will be sacrificed to secure size. Substance, balance, disposition, conformation, and a good way of moving will be particularly required in all purchases. Good legs and good feet are essential. No stallion not considered above the average now in the remount will be purchased. Those charged with the purchase of stallions must realize that the success of the Army breeding plan depends on the suitability of the remount studs.

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3. Unsoundness.

- (a) Stallions with any of the following unsoundnesses will be rejected, due to the possibility of transmission: spavin; ringbone; sidebone; cryptorchidism; monorchidism; curb, when associated with a predisposing defective conformation; pulmonary emphysema (heaves); wind-broken; any infectious disease; periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness); any animal affected with cataract; synechia; atrophy of the eye which may have resulted from acute attacks of periodic ophthalmia; stallions that have been "nerved"; disease or deformity of the reproductive system which may interfere with the proper processes of reproduction.
- (b) Racing unsoundnesses will not necessarily be considered cause for rejection. However, stallions with exaggerated or unsightly racing unsoundnesses which may interfere with their proper exercise should not be purchased.

4. Procedure.—Upon receipt of an offer to sell a stallion the normal procedure will be as follows:

- (a) Determine if the stallion has been previously inspected and rejected for purchase, and if funds are available.
- (b) If mileage is involved in connection with inspection, have the owner fill out R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 1 (Stallion Questionnaire).
- (c) If the stallion questionnaire indicates that the stallion may be acceptable, he will be inspected for type, gaits, and disposition by the area commander, and for soundness by a veterinarian. A check of the stallion's potency should be made by examining his breeding record or by other practical means. If possible, some of his foals should be inspected in order to judge his ability as a sire.
- (d) If accepted, every effort will be made to obtain the registration certificate or a duplicate thereof, indorsed to the United States Government, before payment is made. The lack of the registration certificate will not prevent the acceptance of an outstanding horse. If accepted without registration certificate, the purchasing officer will immedi-

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ately institute proceedings to obtain a duplicate registration certificate.

- (e) R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 2 (Bill of Sale) will be accomplished by the owner before any stallion is accepted. It will be forwarded to The Quartermaster General for file, together with a recent photograph of the stallion.

5. *Rejected stallions*.—All stallions inspected and rejected for cause will be reported in the general information letter.

6. *Records*.—W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125 (Horse (Mule) Record Card) will be prepared in quadruplicate on all stallions by the purchasing officer. Under "Remarks" the stallion's name and registration number will be entered. Distribution: Two copies with registration certificate to The Quartermaster General; one copy to accompany the stallion (if shipped direct to a stallion agent, form to be mailed to area headquarters); one copy to be filed by the purchasing officer. Photostatic copy of registration certificate will be furnished area headquarters when requested.

7. *Disposition*.

- (a) Normally, stallions will be shipped to a depot for processing as directed by The Quartermaster General. An exception may be made when a stallion has been in the stud and is assigned to the area in which purchased.
- (b) The Western Remount Area will usually process all stallions purchased in that area and ship direct to stallion agents, shipping instructions being furnished by the area commander.
- (c) All stallions will be shipped at the lowest valuation provided for in carrier's classification.

SECTION III

REMOUNT DEPOTS

Kinds -----	Paragraph 7
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7. **Kinds**.—*a*. There are two kinds of remount depots—permanent and field.

(1) Permanent remount depots are located at Front Royal, Va.; Fort Reno, Okla.; and Fort Robinson, Nebr. These depots are used for operations during normal times and will be expanded for emergency operation as may be required.

(2) Field remount depots are not of a permanent nature and are for use in times of emergency only. In their physical characteristics they may vary from a camp with only picket lines for animals to a complete plant with stables, hospitals, dipping vats, corrals, and pastures. These emergency remount depots include field remount depots in theaters of operation.

b. The primary missions of both kinds of remount depots are much the same. They will be discussed separately.

SECTION IV

PERMANENT REMOUNT DEPOTS

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8. Mission.—a. The primary functions of permanent remount depots are—

(1) To receive, condition, train (to a limited degree), and issue horses and mules as required by the Army.

(2) To condition and test-breed remount stallions for use in the Army horse breeding plan.

(3) To conduct training as required for all personnel, commissioned and enlisted, in remount duties.

b. The secondary function is to conduct a limited amount of breeding as a means—

(1) To instruct remount personnel so as to enable it properly to supervise breeding activities in the various remount areas.

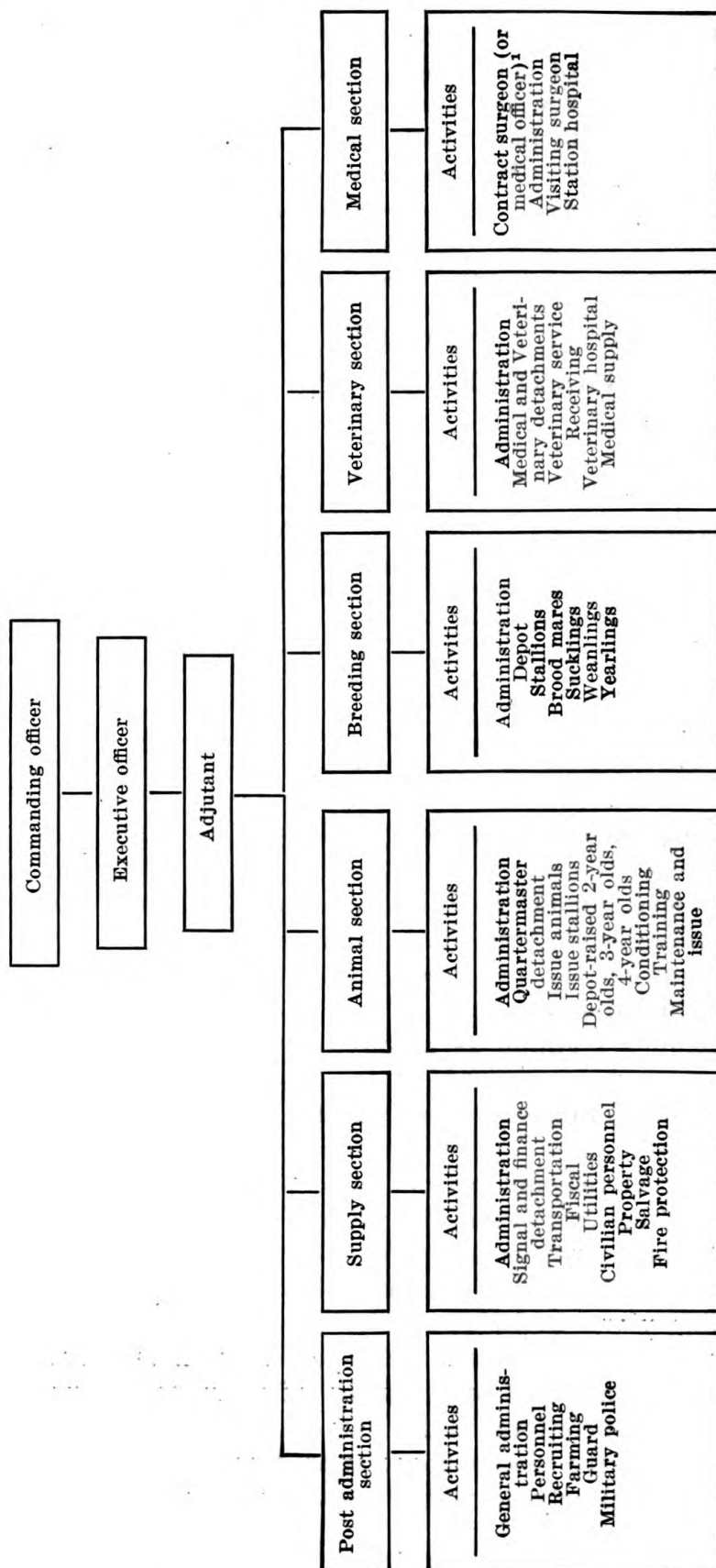
(2) To produce superior horses for special purposes in the Army.

(3) To produce suitable remount stallions for use in the Army horse breeding plan.

(4) To provide replacements for depot brood mare bands.

9. Organization.—The organization of permanent remount depots will in general conform to the following chart, and will be such as to provide for the closest cooperation among all activities and at the same time clearly define the responsibilities of each activity.

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¹ In case medical officer instead of a contract surgeon is in charge of medical section, medical detachment and medical supply are under medical section.

10. General procedures and instructions.—*a. General.*—The administration of animals should be balanced so that no one phase is given exaggerated importance at the expense of another. Any tendency to favor breeding operations and development of foals should be guarded against. Nevertheless, all activities should be of the highest practicable standard, both as to plant and operation.

b. Plant.—(1) The “plant” of a depot must be such as to facilitate economical and efficient operation with the minimum personnel. To this end the plant of a depot must be continuously studied and improvements accomplished as may be required. Long-time and permanent planning should be the rule, and temporary expediency reduced to the absolute requirements to meet unforeseen emergencies. Before any construction is authorized on a depot, the following conditions should apply:

- (a) The construction is needed.
- (b) It is of the right type and correct in all details.
- (c) It is to be located so as best to serve the purpose intended.
- (d) It is in proper relation, both as to use and location, to other construction and activities.

(2) The Quartermaster General holds the Chief of Remount Division responsible for efficient planning on all depots. Therefore, projects for construction, changes, additions, etc., are routed through the Remount Division by the Construction Division for recommendation.

c. Uniform practice.—It is the responsibility of the Chief of Remount Division to insure uniform practices and a sound application of established procedures in animal administration throughout the Remount Service, within the limits of permitting the exercise of proper initiative on the part of those directly responsible.

d. Individual initiative.—Standardization and uniformity of veterinary practices are provided for by instructions from The Surgeon General in such a way as not to limit the exercise of proper individual initiative. Such instructions to veterinarians on duty with the remount are usually issued through The Quartermaster General.

e. Worming.—See paragraph 2, appendix I.

(1) Intestinal parasites of various kinds commonly infest horses and hinder them in attaining proper condition as to health, vigor, and flesh. All newly purchased animals received on a depot should be cleared of intestinal parasitic infestation at the earliest practicable time. After the animals have been treated for worms, they should be confined to a limited area for not less than 3 days and the drop-

pings accumulated during this time collected and disposed of in such a way as to avoid spreading parasites to other areas.

(2) Depot breeding stock, depot-raised foals of all ages, issue stallions, and animals for depot use will be wormed as indicated by an examination of the feces of individuals or groups. Intestinal parasitic infestation is liable to be heaviest during the grazing season of the year. The above classes of animals should therefore be tested often during this season. Special care should be taken to guard against animals going into the winter with intestinal parasitic infestation.

f. Inoculation against equine encephalomyelitis (see par. 2, app. I).—Animals of all classifications on remount depots will be inoculated against equine encephalomyelitis according to directions issued by The Surgeon General through The Quartermaster General. Animals shipped from the West into that section of the country where the eastern type of encephalomyelitis is known to exist will be inoculated for the eastern type, and vice versa.

g. Dipping.—(1) *Issue animals.*—(a) In appropriate weather, all newly purchased animals will be dipped as soon as advisable after receipt on a depot and prior to being released from isolated quarantine corrals.

(b) When weather is favorable, animals will be dipped not less than 24 hours before being shipped from a depot *if the shipment requires the animals to be unloaded en route*. This is mainly for the purpose of immunizing animals from infection during shipment.

(c) When weather is unfavorable for dipping, animals will be carefully examined and any animal showing signs of skin disease will be isolated and treated by hand. No animal with skin diseases will be shipped from a depot.

(d) The attention of all concerned is invited to the fact that skin diseases are prone to develop among large groups of animals and may result in a serious situation in which large areas become contaminated and many animals rendered unserviceable for active duty for long periods of time. The best cure is prevention.

(2) *Breeding stock and depot-raised foals.*—The prevention and treatment of skin diseases in breeding stock, issue stallions, and depot-raised foals will be effected by dipping or hand treatment as circumstances may indicate.

h. Feeds and feeding.—See paragraph 3, appendix I.

(1) Feeds and feeding is a broad subject of which every remount officer should have a sound and practical knowledge. This knowledge can only be acquired by study and experience. Depot com-

manders are responsible for the proper feeding of all animals on their depots within the general policies published by The Quartermaster General. Feeding, like many other things relating to horses, is an art and cannot be properly accomplished by arbitrary instructions except as to general fundamentals. Whatever kind or amount of feed an animal will thrive on is a satisfactory feed. Only the eye of an experienced person can tell whether the degree of thrift for the particular objective of the animal concerned is up to standard. Only the knowledge of the value of feeds and how to balance them can insure proper feeding to meet all conditions.

(2) Horses and mules should be fed small quantities often rather than overloading their small stomachs with large and widely separated feedings. On the other hand, their intestinal tract has a large capacity and in it is performed a large part of the digestive and assimilative functions. If feeding is practiced in connection with pasture maintenance, one or two feedings per day is the rule. If animals are being put into condition in feed lots, three grain feeds per day and hay continuously accessible is the rule. Horses which are stabled are usually fed grain three or four times daily, depending upon the individual animal and other conditions. Hay may be fed once or twice daily or continuously, depending upon many circumstances.

(3) Feeding schedules will be maintained on the heel post of each stall-fed animal at all depots and remount area headquarters.

(4) Great diligence is required on the part of all those acting in a supervisory capacity to insure that feeding is accomplished as prescribed. Feeding schedules may be perfect but they can do no good unless they are followed.

(5) Provided a reasonably sufficient amount of feed is fed, it is better to underfeed horses than to overfeed them.

(6) Young growing horses should be given feeds containing essential minerals, especially bone-producing minerals such as calcium.

(7) The ration for animals should be balanced. The amounts should vary according to the age, size, work, peculiarities of the individual animal, and the climate. The preparation of the grain ration is of importance. If practicable, oats should be rolled but not ground. In order to save important vitamins, oats should be fed no later than 1 week after being rolled. The composition of the grain ration may vary according to the climate, time of year, nature of work, and available feeds. In the Remount Service, oats will usually be the basis for the grain ration. During cold months 25 to 50 percent of the grain ration should be good yellow dent corn. A small amount

of dry bran and linseed meal are useful components of the grain ration especially during the winter months. Wheat is a special feed and is confined mostly to breeding stock as a help to both the male and female in their reproductive functions.

(8) Long forage is of the greatest importance. The digestive system of horses requires a large amount of bulk or roughage. One-third alfalfa, $\frac{1}{3}$ upland prairie, and $\frac{1}{3}$ oat hay is an example of one of the best balanced hay rations.

(9) A bountiful supply of good water and salt should be available to horses continuously.

(10) A rough, boisterous person should never be put on duty connected with the feeding of animals.

11. Personnel.—*a.* The usual personnel required for the operation of a permanent remount depot in normal times is as follows:

(1) *Quartermaster Corps officers.*

1 depot commander.

1 post quartermaster.

1 quartermaster detachment commander and animal officer.

2 assistants for various duties including assistant to animal officer.

(2) *Medical officers.*

1 depot veterinarian.

1 assistant veterinarian.

1 post surgeon (usually civilian contract surgeon).

(3) *Enlisted men.*

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Number</i>
Quartermaster.....	100
Veterinary	18
Medical.....	6
Signal.....	4
Finance.....	1

b. Civilian personnel is required at all remount depots to augment military personnel and is divided into two general classes: permanent employees and temporary employees. Permanent employees include such key utility men as post plumber, post carpenter, post painter, etc., as well as farm boss, foreman in charge of fencing, etc. The number of civilian employees will vary according to demands. When large numbers of animals are being processed, additional civilian horse-handlers must be employed in numbers commensurate with the number of animals on the depot. Farm laborers are employed accord-

ing to the farming seasons. As far as practicable depot commanders will arrange for all civilian employees to work under the supervision of military personnel. Every effort should be made, especially with the permanent employees, to make them feel that they share in the community interest, privileges, and responsibilities of the depot. This will promote the desired cordial and cooperative relationship between the military and civilian personnel.

12. Post administration.—*a.* All administrative functions common to all Army posts must be provided for on permanent remount depots. A depot commander must have the qualifications of a good post commander. On account of the nature of the duties to be performed, the personnel is not expected to be as concerned with smartness in military appearance and bearing as troops of the line units; nevertheless military personnel at remount depots will be given sufficient instruction in military courtesy, position of the soldier, customs of the service, and marching and facings, so as to present a creditable appearance in or out of formation. All military personnel will be required to maintain excellent, well-fitted uniforms.

b. Recreational activities will be given special attention to include all classes of military personnel and the members of their families. A special endeavor will be made to establish a community of interests in post life as a means toward contentment and esprit. A cordial, cooperative, and dignified relationship with the civilian community will be cultivated.

c. Superior performance of duties in carrying out the various missions of remount depots will be insisted upon with kindness and firmness. *An esprit de corps based upon efficiency is the only kind worthy of the military service.*

13. General classification of animals.—Animals on permanent remount depots are given a general classification as follows:

a. Issue animals.—This includes horses and mules for general issue to the Army (par. 14).

b. Issue stallions.—This includes stallions for general issue to agents (par. 15).

c. Depot breeding stock.—This includes the stallions and mares used for depot breeding (par. 16).

d. Depot-raised animals.—This includes the produce of depot breeding from sucklings to 4-year olds (par. 17).

e. Animals for depot use.—This includes horses and mules used for depot operations (par. 18).

14. Issue animals.—*a. Mission.*—The general mission with reference to issue animals is to receive them from purchasing boards on

their arrival at the depot and in the shortest practicable time put them into proper condition for issue to troops. The minimum requirements for issue to troops are as follows:

(1) In an excellent state of health and flesh after having been on the depot for the minimum number of days as specified by The Quartermaster General, which in normal times is 120 days and which in times of emergency may be reduced to 60 days.

(2) Tractable to handle.

(3) Gentled to ride or drive by the average mounted soldier.

(4) Free of skin disease.

(5) Mane neatly roached and tail combed out and shortened to about 4 inches below the hocks; feet properly balanced and trimmed and body well groomed.

(6) All concerned should definitely realize that the remount fails in its mission if it issues unsuitable horses either as to type, health, condition, or training to the using agencies. To prepare young animals properly for issue to troops requires the highest order of animal administration. All the details connected with preparing animals on a depot for issue to troops are called "processing." Depot operations in connection with the preparation of animals for issue to troops consist of the following three main activities which will be discussed separately:

Receipt.

Conditioning, training, and maintenance.

Issue.

b. Receipt of issue animals to include quarantine period.—(1) *General.*—Newly purchased animals are received at depots by railway and by truck. Upon arrival they will be immediately placed in quarantine under the direct supervision of the depot veterinarian. They will be malleined when received and again malleined at the termination of the quarantine period.

(2) *Branding.*—In order more uniformly to brand issue animals, all permanent branding will be performed at remount depots in accordance with AR 30-455 unless otherwise directed by The Quartermaster General. Purchasing boards will identify newly purchased animals at the point of purchase with a temporary nitrate of silver or white paint brand on the left side of the back where it can be easily read when the animals are in a chute. The nitrate solution will be strong enough to make temporary brands plainly legible. All issue animals will be branded as soon as practicable after arrival on a depot, under the supervision of the depot veterinarian. At the time the animal is branded it will be carefully checked against the horse (mule)

record card. Blocks of brand numbers will be assigned to remount depots and remount areas by The Quartermaster General.

(3) *Dipping*.—See paragraph 10*g*.

(4) *Worming*.—See paragraph 10*e*.

(5) *Segregation*.—Animals received on a depot at approximately the same time will be grouped in segregated areas from other animals principally as protection against glanders until the end of the 21-day quarantine period. Thereafter, unless there are some special reasons therefor, no attempt will be made to segregate various groups of animals from each other. The object is to permit all newly received animals to contract the usual sicknesses such as distemper, strangles, etc., as soon after arrival as possible so that they can recover from their sickness without loss of time and be prepared for issue. Animals are usually maintained under the direct supervision of the depot veterinarian during the period of sickness and until ready for maintenance and conditioning by normal animal administrative methods. Whenever the number of newly received animals on a depot is sufficient to warrant it, animals may be transferred to the animal section for maintenance but will still remain under the direct veterinary supervision of the depot veterinarian. In case the depot veterinarian is charged with the maintenance of a large group of animals pending the time they are in condition for turn-over to the animal officer, it will be necessary to supplement the veterinary detail with a number of men commensurate with the number of animals involved.

c. Conditioning, training, and maintenance.—(1) These functions are accomplished under the supervision of the animal officer after the animals have acquired a condition suitable for normal maintenance. From the time the animal arrives on the depot until it has gained an excellent condition of health and flesh, it should be carefully fed a properly balanced feed in such amounts as it is able to assimilate to advantage. Every care should be taken to avoid animals getting weak or low in flesh as this will prolong their sickness and render them less able to withstand inclement weather. Animals in the animal section will usually be maintained and administered in pastures with suitable watering, feeding, and salting arrangements provided in each pasture. For those animals that are sick, poor feeders, or are in a weak, recuperative stage, proper segregation should be effected and shelter provided according to the season of the year and degree of sickness of the animals. Feeding arrangements should be such that abundant pasturage or long forage is available at all times to animals being conditioned. In addition,

animals should be fed from 10 to 15 pounds of grain per day in not less than two feeds. Feeding troughs should be such that wastage is reduced to the minimum. This will require that the troughs be of generous proportions and very substantially constructed. It may be necessary to change the location of feeding facilities frequently at some depots on account of the nature of the soil and the climate. Where this is necessary, feeding bunks should be about 14 feet long and constructed on runners so as to permit their being easily moved from one place to another. Every effort should be made to provide plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Dust should be kept down to the minimum. Too many animals should not be crowded into a limited area. Feeding arrangements should always be on well-drained locations so as to avoid scratches and other more serious skin infections of the ankles and legs.

(2) Assuming that after due consideration of the requirements of all classes of animals, proper feeding schedules have been prepared by those directly in charge and approved by the depot commander, it is of the utmost importance to effect an efficient organization and method of supervision to insure that animals are fed exactly as prescribed. Personnel on this duty should be specially trained and must be men known to be of good character and trustworthy and who will pay attention to details. In addition, if practicable, they should be men who have an affection for animals. Feeding details should be as permanent as conditions will permit; frequent changes operate against efficiency. All personnel connected with feeding animals should be encouraged to spend an appreciable amount of time with all groups of animals so as to learn their habits, which will vary according to each group and to pastures in which they may be maintained. Much can be learned by observing how groups of animals feed. At such times "bullies" and "cowards" and sick, weak, or injured animals can be spotted and proper action taken with reference to segregation or arranging for the necessary veterinary attention.

(3) Training of newly purchased animals should be started as soon as practicable after their receipt. This part of the processing must be carefully organized so as to insure every animal's becoming tractable to handle and gentle to ride or drive by the time it is otherwise ready for issue. Every precaution should be taken to insure that no rough methods are used in the handling and training of animals. Men for this duty should be carefully selected and their work closely supervised by an officer.

(4) The feet of animals should be trimmed and balanced as soon as practicable after arrival at a depot, and thereafter as may be necessary. Feet of animals will always be freshly trimmed and balanced before shipment.

(5) When animals have attained an excellent state of health, flesh, and condition, and provided they are not to be issued for some length of time, they may be maintained under pasture conditions without supplementary feeding if the pastures afford sufficient good grass.

d. Issue.—(1) *General.*—Animals are issued from depots to the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps units on shipping orders to depot commanders from The Quartermaster General. In each case a copy of the shipping order will be forwarded to the unit commander concerned by The Quartermaster General. As a matter of policy, the Remount Service ships animals at such a time as may suit the convenience of the receiving units. Depot commanders upon receipt of a shipping order will confer with the unit commander concerned with a view to complying with any request the latter may make as to time of shipment not contrary to any special instructions contained in the shipping order.

(2) *Selection of animals for issue.*—Animals will be selected from maintenance areas from 1 to 3 weeks prior to time of shipment, during which time they will be carefully fed and groomed and prepared in every other way for issue. During this period all animals will be given a "refresher training course" and those which are noted as not up to the full requirements as to training will be given special attention. Careful observation will be made of all animals to avoid shipping any animal that may be sick or weak or have any signs of skin disease. Manes and tails will be properly prepared, fetlocks trimmed, and feet carefully balanced and trimmed. The greatest care must be exercised by the depot commander and his assistants in selecting appropriate animals to fill each shipping order according to the requirements of the receiving unit and its location. Excellent judgment, patience, and a great deal of time are necessary to insure that appropriate animals are selected for each shipping order. It will often be necessary to change individual animals in each selection many times before the final selection is made. Except for special stations and units, animals selected for each shipping order will represent an average of the animals available for issue throughout the fiscal year. Depot commanders are authorized to reclassify issue animals on a depot whenever in their judgment it should be done. Such classification is covered in AR 30-440.

(3) *Stabling*.—In view of the fact that issue animals are shipped in cattle cars by freight, it is important that in their preparation for shipment they are not softened so as to be unable to withstand adverse weather conditions during shipment. For this reason animals should not ordinarily be continuously stabled during the period immediately prior to shipment.

(4) *Dipping*.—See paragraph 10g.

'5- *Horse (mule) record card (W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125)*.—Immediately before shipment, animals will be weighed and measured and the height and weight as determined at that time will be entered under "Remarks" in section II of the horse (mule) record card. Whenever an animal is reclassified, the new classification will also be entered in section II of the card, and initialed by the depot commander or his assistant.

(6) *Questionnaire on Newly Issued Animals (R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 15)*.—It is the policy of the Remount Service to give receiving units an opportunity to criticize the health and general condition of animals issued to them, and to express an opinion as to their suitability for the purpose intended. Depot commanders will accomplish Form No. 15, covering each individual animal on each shipping order. It is the expectation of the Remount Service that these animals will be inspected by a suitable and competent officer of the receiving unit and the form returned to The Quartermaster General with appropriate remarks. Copies of this report are then forwarded to purchasing officers and depot commanders concerned, with such additional remarks as may be considered appropriate by The Quartermaster General. Adverse criticism made on these reports should be studied with the greatest care with a view to avoiding repetition of any mistakes either with reference to the purchase of animals or their processing at remount depots. If the Remount Service takes the attitude of "whitewashing" adverse criticism which may be made against the condition or suitability of animals issued, the purpose of this questionnaire will be defeated.

(7) *Inoculation against equine encephalomyelitis*.—See paragraph 10f.

(8) *Form letter*.—When animals are shipped, the following form letter will be sent:

Subject: Rating of newly issued animals.

To: Commanding officer (of organization ultimately to get animals through the post or station commander).

1. Shipment of the following animals is being made this date to the quartermaster, -----, for issue to your organization.

2. As the weights indicate, they are all in good condition and have all been ridden until they are considered ready to be handled by the average horseman. They have been treated with a lime and sulfur dip to prevent ringworm infection en route.

3. It is requested that the attached questionnaire (R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 15) be completed and mailed to The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

(9) *Shipments to National Guard and Reserve Officers' Training Corps.*—When animals are shipped to the National Guard not in Federal service, the letter will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the State concerned; when in Federal service, to the officer commanding the organization for which the animals are intended. If shipped to a Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit, the letter will be addressed to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the institution concerned.

(10) *Shipping tickets, bills of lading, etc.*—Paragraph 12, AR 35-6560; paragraph 18, AR 30-965; and paragraph 24, AR 40-2035, respectively, cover the preparation of shipping tickets, bills of lading, health certificates, and inspections to be made. The fact that Army Regulations have been complied with need not be shown by a certificate. Any information such as the following should be shown on the face of the shipping ticket: "W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125 attached." The shipping ticket will show the Preston brands and the organization to which each animal will be assigned. A copy of R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 15 will be forwarded to The Quartermaster General immediately after shipment is made from a depot or area when shipped direct to using organization.

(11) *Requests for routing orders, etc., safeguarding animals during shipment* (see par. 2, app. I).—(a) All concerned are directed to take every precaution to safeguard the welfare of animals during shipment.

(b) By direct contact with railroad officials, arrangements should be made for suitable unloading facilities and care of animals at each unloading point. This requires that pens, chutes, alleys, etc., be in good condition, grounds properly drained, disinfection of all areas with which animals may come into contact, and proper and sanitary arrangements for watering and feeding. If unloading areas are properly policed and disinfected, it will add greatly to the comfort and condition of animals during shipment, and will minimize to a great extent the contraction of ringworm and other diseases.

(c) At least 10 pounds of hay per animal should be fed at each unloading point for every 6 hours or major fraction thereof that the animals remain unloaded. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that there is no danger of feeding too much hay, and that

the supply should be generous. Feeding hay along the edges of the car so that the animals can eat en route is advantageous except for the fire hazard which may be involved in dry weather, and the liability of animals being kicked or thrown down when eating hay while the train is moving. Except when stalls are used, shipments of animals should provide for close loading rather than loose loading.

(d) Attendants should be sent with shipments whenever it is considered necessary. The longer the shipment and the more unloading points involved, the more necessity there will be for attendants. Attendants should carefully check on all conditions of shipment of animals and make a careful written report on return to their home stations. Over routes habitually used for shipments, it may not be necessary to send attendants if satisfactory conditions have been established and have become routine. The necessity for attendants is especially indicated over routes not habitually used where the facilities of unloading points are unknown.

(e) All officers in charge of making shipments are authorized to make recommendations as to routing when in their opinion it would be definitely to the advantage of the Government to change the routing of a shipment from that ordinarily used. The Quartermaster General will approve such recommendations when they appear to be in the interest of the Government. In this connection every effort should be made to shorten the time of the animals en route. Special trains should be provided whenever a shipment is large enough to justify it. Shipments should be recommended on those railroads which will furnish the best accommodations and the least travel time.

(f) Contact should be made with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, with a view to obtaining their cooperation in checking on the condition and care of animals at unloading points. Wherever possible, arrangements should be made for a Bureau of Animal Industry representative to be present when a shipment of animals is unloaded so that he may make a report direct to the officer making shipment detailing a clear picture of the situation and indicating improvements which the railroads should accomplish.

(g) In the event that any railroad, after having been notified in accordance with regulations, fails to provide suitable unloading facilities, official report should be made to The Quartermaster General stating all pertinent details.

15. Issue stallions.—*a. General.*—(1) The approximately 700 remount stallions loaned to farmers and ranchers throughout the

United States represent in a large measure the source of supply of animals suitable for military purposes. In order to insure the successful operation of the breeding program, the purchasing, processing, and issuing of remount stallions must be guarded by the highest standards. In the first place, it is necessary that only suitable stallions be purchased. In the second place, a suitable stallion having been purchased must be put into the very best physical condition and tested as to his breeding potency. In other words, it is a loss of time and effort to issue to an agent any stallion which is not in excellent physical and breeding condition and which is not suitable for producing horses of military value. In the third place, such stallions should be assigned only to agents who can and will give them the proper care and who will breed them each year to a suitable number of mares of reasonably good type.

(2) Efficient administration of issue stallions is the key to the success in the Army breeding program. For example, assuming that each one of the remount stallions is placed at stud at the age of 4 years and remains at stud until he is 20 years of age, and that during his 16 years of duty he will produce 400 foals, it can be seen that every stallion issued by the Remount Service is of great potential value in the horse production of the United States. Multiplying the get of each stallion by 700, remount sires produce 280,000 horses in 16 years, or 17,500 each year. Whether or not the suitability of these horses is satisfactory depends not only on the suitability of the mares but on the suitability of the stallions and the condition in which they are maintained for breeding purposes.

(3) The only way to keep the losses of stallions down to a reasonable number is to demand that they be placed only in the hands of good agents. When a good stallion is assigned to a good agent, most of the breeding troubles are over. On the other hand, when any kind of stallion is assigned to a poor agent, breeding troubles begin and are multiplied as long as such a situation exists. The constant endeavor should be to obtain better stallions for agents and better agents for stallions.

b. Processing of stallions.—Newly purchased, donated, or depot-raised stallions and stallions received from agents will be processed at a remount depot or remount area headquarters. The object of this processing is to put the stallion in excellent physical condition for breeding, teach him breeding discipline and manners, and test his potency as a sire. Processing consists of the following procedure and will be accomplished for all stallions 4 years of age or older as soon as practicable:

(1) Physical and medical examination to include blood test for dourine and contagious and infectious abortion, record of which is made on R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 10 (Stallion Medical Examination), copy of which will be filed with the stallion's service record. This physical and medical examination will be made each time a stallion is received from an agent, and the examination will be repeated prior to shipment to an agent unless the stallion concerned has been examined within 60 days prior to shipment.

(2) Each stallion will be bred to determine his breeding potency and to teach him breeding discipline and manners. Stallions will not be test-bred until they are in good breeding condition.

(3) A careful balance will be maintained between the stallion's exercise, feeding, and running loose in a corral to enable him to build up health and flesh and to attain an attitude of contentment and relaxation. As a rule all stallions should have at least 1 hour's freedom in a suitable corral each day in addition to other exercise. Suitable animal companionship should be provided for all stallions.

(4) When in condition the stallion will be photographed and rated by the depot commander or officer in charge. The rating will be recorded on R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 4 (Rating and History of Stallion or Brood Mare) which with photograph will be made in duplicate. One copy will be forwarded to The Quartermaster General and one copy filed with the stallion's service record. Stallions may be rerated at any depot or remount area headquarters when in the opinion of the depot commander or officer in charge the rating should be changed. Ratings of stallions are published only for personnel of the Remount Service.

(5) A service record will be initiated upon receipt of each stallion. It will consist of W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 4, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 4b (Breeding Record), and photographs and such other records and information as have a bearing upon the suitability of the stallion. The service record will accompany the stallion at all times but will not be given to local agents.

c. Castration and destruction of stallions.—No purchased or donated stallion or depot-raised colt 2 years of age or older will be castrated, nor will any such stallion be destroyed, unless to relieve suffering, without authority of The Quartermaster General. Colts under 2 years of age will be castrated as determined by a conference between the chief of remount and depot commander or officer in charge at the time of the annual visits of the former. Selection of colt foals for stud duties requires the most careful and deliberate con-

sideration. Depot commanders will be prepared to recommend at the annual visits of the Chief of Remount Division eight yearling colts for retention as studs. At least two of this number may be outstanding half-breds. Depot commanders will also be prepared to recommend castration of stud colts saved from previous years which do not show sufficient promise for the stud. It is desired that each depot supply at least five stallions to the breeding program each year. Indications are that more dependence will have to be placed on depot breeding in order to supply suitable stallions to breeders throughout the country. Outstanding half-breds will be used in certain localities where mares have gotten too fine and small.

d. General information letter.—When stallions are considered ready for issue they will be reported to The Quartermaster General on the general information letter so that they may be assigned to a remount area, if unassigned, and so that officers in charge of areas may know they are ready for issue if assigned to an area.

e. Unassigned stallions.—Depot commanders and officers in charge of remount areas will report to The Quartermaster General any remount stallions which are obviously unfit for stud duty, together with appropriate recommendations as to their disposition. Great care must be exercised not to recommend the destruction of stallions which may be profitably used in any breeding community.

f. Shipment of stallions.—Stallions will be shipped from depot headquarters or area headquarters on the instructions of area commanders. If shipped by rail, they will be given the lowest valuation provided for in carriers' classification. Stallions shipped singly by rail will be stalled loose in one end of a boxcar in such a manner as to avoid injury. Sufficient hay and bedding will be placed in the stall for the trip, and a barrel of water will be securely placed in one corner of the stall with a float. No attendant will ordinarily be sent with a single shipment of stallions. Up to six stallions may be shipped at one time by building suitable stalls in each end of a large boxcar, leaving a place for an attendant, equipment, and forage in the center. In such cases, an attendant will always accompany the shipment. Two stallions, one in each end of the boxcar, can usually be safely shipped without an attendant. More than two stallions in a shipment will require an attendant. In all shipments of stallions by rail the floor of the stalls will be sanded to a thickness of approximately 4 inches.

g. Economy in transportation of stallions.—Since the transportation of stallions is charged to breeding funds from which stallions are purchased, it is necessary to exercise every possible economy. So

far as practicable, stallions will be transported from one place to another by the use of Government trailers which are supplied to all remount depots and remount areas. Officers in charge of remount areas and depot commanders will establish an efficient cooperation toward effecting a safe and economic transportation of stallions throughout the various areas. In this connection, it is absolutely essential that the personnel operating prime movers and trailers in the transportation of stallions be experienced and reliable men and that the transportation be kept in excellent operating condition. Every precaution will be taken to avoid accidents in transporting stallions from one place to another. The *maximum speed* when moving stallions by trailer, van, or truck *will be 35 miles per hour*.

16. Depot breeding stock.—*a. General.*—(1) Depot breeding stock consists of stallions for depot breeding (depot stallions), brood mares, and one or more test mares. The breeding stock at each depot will consist of three depot stallions and 55 brood mares. In addition to the three depot stallions, a “teaser” may be used provided he is not suitable for issue to an agent, and one or more test mares may be used in addition to the 55 brood mares, but these test mares will not be used to produce foals.

(2) In the selection of breeding stock, consideration will be given to the fact that the type of horse it is desired to produce at the depots is what looks like a model middleweight hunter of the thoroughbred type, from 15-2 to 16-2 hands in height and weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds; of steady, intelligent disposition; courageous, enduring, and suitable for cross-country work. As far as practicable, breeding stock should be proved by their own performance or by the production of performers. To this end the Remount Service will seek in every proper way the cooperation of the using arms in obtaining replacements in brood mare bands. If the remount can receive from the using services outstanding performers of the proper type before they are too old, within a few years the suitability of horses produced at the depots will be greatly improved. In order to insure the continuity of the breeding policies and the steady improvement in breeding stock at all remount depots, depot stallions and brood mares will be selected subject to the approval of The Quartermaster General. The lack of such a policy is undoubtedly the main reason why there has not been more improvement in depot breeding during the past 20 years. The time has come when the head of the Remount Service must take the responsibility of insuring the continuity of effort based upon adherence to a well-defined policy.

b. Depot stallions.—(1) *General.*—In theory, at least, the best stallions in the Remount Service are on duty at the three remount depots. Usually each depot will be assigned three stallions by The Quartermaster General for the primary purpose of depot breeding.

(2) *Stud duty.*—No stallion suitable for stud duties in a remount area will be assigned to a depot for exclusive use as a teaser.

(3) *Outside mares.*—Inasmuch as the brood mare band at each depot is limited to 55 mares, it is obvious that the best stallions will not be bred to their capacity by matings to depot mares alone. In order that these stallions may be booked to their capacity, depot commanders will arrange to breed healthy outside mares. Mares found physically unfit will not be bred. The depot veterinarian is responsible to the depot commander that no unsuitable outside mares are accepted for breeding. Outside mares will not be retained overnight on a depot.

(4) *Examination.*—Prior to each breeding season, depot stallions will be given a physical examination in accordance with R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 10. They will be given blood tests for dourine, contagious and infectious abortion, and any other tests deemed necessary by the depot veterinarian (see par. 2, app. I).

(5) *Bacterin doses.*—Immediately prior to each breeding season all stallions, nonpregnant mares and mares in foal but with 3 months to go before parturition will be given a series of three doses of equine infectious abortion bacterin. Six months later a second series of three doses of bacterin will be given.

(6) *Worming.*—See paragraph 10e.

(7) *Inoculation against equine encephalomyelitis.*—See paragraph 10f.

(8) *Dipping.*—See paragraph 10g.

(9) *Feeding, conditioning, and exercising depot stallions.*—Stallions are special animals used for special purposes and require special administration. There should be a careful balance between the feeding and exercising of stallions, depending upon the season of the year. Six weeks prior to the breeding season, depot stallions should be regularly exercised on a progressive schedule so that when the breeding season commences they will be in the best possible physical condition. They should be in full flesh and full bloom, but hard and vigorous. During the entire year, stallions should have at least 1 hour of freedom per day in suitable corrals in addition to their regular exercise in order that they can roll and play and enjoy complete freedom and relaxation. Each stallion must be treated according to his own peculiar temperament and individual characteristics. Those

stallions which seem too restless and active when given their freedom will usually quiet down and accept their freedom in a normal manner if they are introduced to it gradually and if the groom is patient. As a rule, freedom in corrals is the best cure for restless, high-strung stallions. Stallions should be maintained where they can see other horses. Feed for stallions should be of the best and should be properly balanced. The amounts to be fed vary according to the time of the year and with each individual animal. Stallions should always be fed grain no less than three feeds a day, and a bountiful supply of good hay, including alfalfa, as well as salt and fresh water should be before them at all times. Stallions should be grazed when grass is available no less than 30 minutes each day. This can be accomplished, if grazing is not available in the paddocks, when the stallion is ridden for exercise.

c. Brood mares.—(1) *General.*—The brood mare band at each depot will consist of 55 mares in addition to one or more test mares. Test mares will be used only for testing stallions; they will not be used to produce foals. This number of brood mares will not be exceeded except as a temporary measure to replace mares which have been selected for elimination during the next weaning period. Replacements in the brood mare band will generally come from the top depot-raised fillies 4 years of age. No mare will be placed in the brood mare band that is not at least better than the average mare already in the band. It is desired that depot commanders obtain cooperation of the using arms in seeking replacements for their brood mare bands. Undoubtedly many proven performers in the field have been destroyed when they were no longer serviceable for the line, but which would have been of value as breeding stock.

(2) *Examination.*—Newly purchased or reclassified brood mares will be given a physical examination in accordance with R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 7 (Brood Mare Medical Record). They will be given blood tests for dourine and contagious and infectious abortion, and any other tests deemed necessary by the officer in charge of the nursery.

(3) *Service record.*—A service record will be started as soon as a mare is so classified. This will consist of W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125, R. S., Q. M. C. Forms Nos. 4 and 4a, and any other information and records that may be directed by these instructions. When a brood mare is taken out of the stud she will either be reclassified as a riding horse, processed and issued, or if not considered of any further use to the service, recommendations will be made to The Quartermaster General requesting her destruction or authority to

sell her for breeding purposes to a rancher or farmer. Her service record will be filed at the depot.

(4) *Inoculation*.—Brood mares which are not definitely known to have been recently immunized against equine infectious abortion will be inoculated either just before or immediately after being placed in the breeding group, and the inoculation will be repeated each breeding season ((2)(e) above).

(5) *Worming*.—See paragraph 10e.

(6) *Dipping*.—See paragraph 10g.

(7) *Feeding and care of brood mares*.—Each brood mare must be considered an individual and must be fed according to her individual characteristics. Amounts of feed and number of feeds per day depend upon the season of the year and each individual. Brood mares should be maintained in an excellent condition of flesh throughout the year and fed feeds calculated to increase their milk supply during the time they have foals at side. The feed should always contain alfalfa, bran, and oats. Additional feeds should be added according to the mare's condition and the time of the year. Salt and fresh water should be available at all times. The maximum amount of grazing should be afforded brood mares throughout the year. Brood mares will not be maintained with other animals. (See par. 3, app. I, and TM 10-390.)

(8) *Exercise*.—Brood mares will generally take sufficient exercise when turned out in pasture to keep themselves in good breeding shape. They must be allowed as much time in the pasture as weather conditions will permit. During fly time the brood mares and suckling foals should be stabled from about 7 AM until 3 PM.

17. *Depot-raised animals*.—*a. Branding*.—These animals will be branded with a one-letter and two-digit Preston brand in the spring of their second year, after their winter coats have shed out. The following letters are permanently allotted to quartermaster depots for the purpose of branding depot-raised horses:

Fort Reno.....	D, E, F
Fort Robinson.....	L, M, N
Front Royal.....	V, Y, Z

b. Worming.—See paragraph 10e.

c. Dipping.—See paragraph 10g.

d. Inoculation against equine encephalomyelitis.—See paragraph 10f.

e. Feeding.—See paragraph 10h.

f. Weights and measurements.—Depot-raised colts and fillies will be weighed, measured, and recorded as near as practicable on the date indicated on R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 8 (Depot-Raised Horse Record Card). The average weights and measurements of each age group will be reported under the appropriate heading in the general information letter following the date of weighing and measuring.

g. Registration.—All depot-raised colts and fillies will be registered provided they are eligible. The fee will be paid out of breeding funds allotted to depots.

h. Classification.—(1) Depot-raised animals will be classified as young horses, stud colts, or prospective brood mares until January 1 of their fourth year, when they will be reclassified under AR 30-440. These animals will have record cards, R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 8, prepared on them from birth until January 1 of their fourth year, when W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125 will be used and continued.

(2) Such colts as show promise of developing into horses suitable for use as stallions will be classified as stud colts. Stud colts will be reclassified as stallions when issued; if prior to becoming 4 years of age, Form No. 125 will be accomplished.

(3) Depot-raised fillies when placed in the stud will be reclassified as brood mares in the spring of their fourth year, Form No. 125 being accomplished. They will be processed as directed for brood mares and prospective brood mares.

i. Trimming of feet.—All depot-raised animals will be inspected at least once a month with particular reference to their feet, which will be kept properly trimmed at all times and corrective measures taken to insure proper shape of the foot, straight legs, and true movement. It is a well-known fact that by properly trimming young horses' feet and balancing them while the bones are still soft, many colts that are inclined to be splayfooted or pigeon-toed may be corrected and made into true-moving horses.

j. Pasturing.—All depot-raised animals should be given as much time in the pasture when not being fed or trained as the weather and season will permit.

k. Handling and training.—(1) *Sucklings.*—(a) *Feeding.*—As soon as they will eat (about 3 weeks old), sucklings should be given about a pound of grain per day in a separate feed box and the mare should be tied up so that she will not eat the foal's grain. This grain allowance should be gradually increased until at the time of weaning the foal is eating approximately 4 pounds of grain per day. When in a stall, sucklings should have access to all the hay they will eat (alfalfa should be included).

(b) *Handling*.—All sucklings from the day they are foaled should be carefully handled. They should be accustomed to being brushed, having their feet picked up, and should be caressed around the head in order to avoid head-shyness. As soon as practicable after foaling, sucklings will be haltered and taught to lead. This training will continue throughout their period as sucklings so that at the time they are weaned they are thoroughly halter-broken and are capable of being led either as individuals or with other animals and have absolute confidence in people.

(2) *Weanlings and yearlings*.—Upon being weaned, colts will continue their schooling on the halter. Periods of gentling must be intensified after colts have been castrated or wormed. In the late spring of their yearling year colts will be saddled and bridled in their stalls. The girth will be gradually tightened. When the colt has become accustomed to the tightened cinch and weight of the saddle on his back he will be led around the stable yard for a short period each day. During the summer of their yearling year colts will be allowed as much time as possible in pasture so as to get the maximum benefit of sun, pasture, and natural exercise. During the early fall their handling will be resumed, and prior to winter weather all colts will have been "backed." The lightest man available with suitable qualifications of horsemanship will be used for this purpose and need be carried no further than to train the young horse to accept a rider with confidence as he is being led slowly around the stable area.

(3) *Two-year olds*.—During the spring of their 2-year-old year, colts will be given 10 or 15 minutes work under the saddle with a man mounted, being led around the stable yard. During the fall of their 2-year-old year, work will continue as prescribed for the spring, gradually increasing the time under saddle to 15 minutes a day for a period of about 2 weeks.

(4) *Three-year olds*.—During the spring of their 3-year-old year, colts will be given as much work in groups under the saddle as time and manpower will permit. During the summer of their 3-year-old year, they will again be turned out to summer pasture and allowed to rough it until fall, when they will be put to regular work, gradually progressing to 1 hour under the saddle for 5 days a week. They will be worked at a walk and trot, in groups and individually, over a varied terrain.

(5) *Four-year olds*.—During the winter and spring of their 4-year-old year, colts will be continued in exercise as prescribed for the fall, with their gaits being increased and the canter permitted for short

periods in the spring. Depot-raised animals being prepared for school selection will at no time be schooled over jumps. The reason for their exercise and training is to develop their lungs and heart gradually and to place them in the best physical shape, and make them accustomed to moving quietly without excitement either in company or alone. During May of their 4-year-old year, colts being prepared for issue to the schools will be gradually let down and placed in the best physical shape as far as flesh and state of grooming are concerned. When issued to the schools, they should be in that state known as "show condition."

1. Issues to Field Artillery and Cavalry Schools, and sale to officers.—(1) Depot-bred and selected purchased horses to be distributed to service schools will be rated and listed as follows and a copy of the lists furnished The Quartermaster General at least 10 days before distribution is made:

(a) At each depot the five horses believed to be the best prospects for the Olympic equestrian team will be listed A to E according to rating. Three of these horses go to the Cavalry School and two to the Field Artillery School and constitute part of each school's quota. The remaining horses will be listed in the order of rating from the service school viewpoint: best horse No. 1, and so on.

(b) These lists will contain the following information:

Rating No. (or letter).	Sire.
Brand No.	Dam.
Name (if any).	Height.
Breeding.	Weight.

(2) The day the distribution of horses is made (same day at all depots), priority of distribution to the Cavalry and Field Artillery schools and sale to officers will be determined by lot as follows:

For horses on Olympic list, if Cavalry School wins the toss, horses A, C, and E will be assigned that school, and horses B and D to the Field Artillery School. If Field Artillery School wins, horses A and C will be assigned that school and horses B, D, and E to the Cavalry School.

(3) For horses on the general list, distribution to schools and selection by the depot commander for sale to officers shall be alternate in the order drawn and according to the numerical list, except that the selection for the sale to officers may be made without regard to the numerical listing. Order of distribution will be determined by lot. Assuming the order of distribution is Cavalry School, Field Artillery School, sale to officers, the assignment would be:

- (a) First distribution: *Horse No.*
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Cavalry School | 1 |
| Field Artillery School | 2 |
| Sale to officers | 3 |
- (Assuming No. 3 is the horse wanted by officer drawing first choice.)
- (b) Second distribution:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Cavalry School | 4 |
| Field Artillery School | 5 |
| Sale to officers | 7 |
- (Assuming No. 7 is the horse wanted by officer drawing second choice.)
- (c) Third distribution:
- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Cavalry School | 6 |
| Field Artillery School | 8 |
| Sale to officers | 12 |
- (Assuming No. 12 is the horse wanted by officer drawing third choice.)

This will be continued until each school's quota has been assigned and all approved applications for purchase by officers are filled.

(4) In the selection of horses for sale to officers, depot commanders will select only the number required to fill approved applications on file at the time of selection. In order that there should be no criticism, the names of all officers having approved applications to purchase mounts at the time of the annual selection will be placed in a suitable receptacle and drawn, and the selection of mounts for sale to such officers will be in the order drawn. Depot commanders will have in their possession, prior to the day distribution is made, a list of the brand numbers of horses desired by each officer having an approved application to purchase horses. These will be listed on each officer's card in order of preference. If all horses on an officer's card have been taken when his card is drawn, the depot commander will draw another card, and so on, until he finds a horse available.

(5) After a horse has been assigned to a school quota or to fill an application to purchase, no switching will be authorized or permitted.

m. Prospective brood mares.—A group of the top fillies each year will be selected in the fall from the 3-year olds as prospective brood mares. During the fall of their 3-year-old year they will be carried somewhat faster in their training than the 3-year olds in order that they may be in the same state of training by February of their 4-year-old year as the other colts will be on May 1 following. During

February these fillies will be gradually let down, and in March those fillies selected to enter the stud will be turned out with the dry mare band and allowed to run with this band until they are bred. These fillies should not be bred until they have been let down and turned out to pasture for at least a month.

n. Prospective stud colts.—Prospective stud colts will receive the same training as prescribed for other colts during their periods as sucklings and weanlings. In the early spring of their yearling year they will be removed from the yearling band and placed in the depot-raised stud colt stable. They will be exercised by the lightest men of suitable qualifications available, at a walk and slow trot throughout their yearling year. As 2-year olds their period of exercise will be increased to $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours a day at a walk and slow trot until the spring of their 2-year-old form, when they will be allowed to canter for short periods of time. During the fall of their 2-year-old form their work at the faster gaits will be gradually increased. In the spring of their 3-year-old year these colts will be brought to that state of training and fitness which would be suitable for a horse that was within 6 weeks of being ready for a race. During the summer and fall of their 3-year-old year these colts may, at the discretion of the commanding officer, be jumped free in a Hitchcock pen under the supervision of an officer over jumps not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. This schooling over jumps will not exceed 1 day per week. During the early spring of their 4-year-old form these colts will be tested and taught to breed. They will be given a physical examination and thoroughly prepared to assume their duties in the stud commencing in the spring of their fourth year. Throughout their entire time on a depot these colts when not actually at work under the saddle will be maintained as far as possible in pasture.

o. Stabling.—All depot breeding stock and depot-raised foals when not actually being worked under the saddle will be maintained in pasture or paddocks as much of the time as possible and will be stabled only when the weather is so inclement as to prohibit their being turned out.

18. Animals for depot use.—The number of animals for use on remount depots is set up in Table of Allowances of Animals for Schools, Replacement Training Centers, and Administrative Overhead, Continental United States, and for Oversea Garrisons, issued by The Adjutant General, July 15, 1941. Administration of these animals will be as directed by depot commanders.

19. Reports.—*a. Annual breeding report.*—This report will be forwarded so as to reach The Quartermaster General by January

15. It will be made out as of December 31 and will consist of the following:

(1) Number of mares bred to each stallion during current calendar year.

(2) Number of foals secured by each stallion during current calendar year.

b. Annual brood mare report.—This report will be forwarded so as to reach The Quartermaster General by August 1. It will be made out as of July 15 and will contain the following on each brood mare or prospective brood mare:

(1) Results of last year's matings (barren, aborted, or produced a colt, giving description).

(2) Bred back to which stallion.

(3) All mares bred will be accounted for.

c. General information letter.—See paragraph 5o(5) for instructions and R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 3 for contents, adding at the end of appendix I Form No. 3 lists of 2- and 3-year-old prospective stud colts.

20. Records.—The following records will be kept at all depots, but the commanding officer may require any additional forms and records that in his opinion are necessary.

a. Register of depot stallions.—This file will include the service records of all depot stallions.

b. Register of issue stallions.—To include the same information as depot stallion register.

c. Register of rejected stallions.—See paragraph 5p(7) for instructions.

d. Register of brood mares and prospective brood mares.—This will consist of a file of the service records of all of the brood mares on the depot. Copies of all tests, reports, and records, such as R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 4a (Record of Produce), etc., will be filed with the mare's service record, when no longer of current use. Whenever a depot commander or veterinarian who has had charge of the nursery is relieved, he will make an entry in each service record as to the mare's general value as a brood mare.

e. Register of former brood mares and prospective brood mares.—This will consist of a file of the service records of brood mares that have died, have been destroyed, issued for test, or reclassified.

f. Brood mare medical record (Form No. 7).—A copy of this form will be maintained on each mare. All except current copy will be filed with the mare's service record.

g. Depot-raised horse record card (Form No. 8).—This record will be kept on all depot-raised animals. The last entry of this record will be the basis for W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 125. When Form No. 125 is made out, the above record will be filed at the depot for 10 years, and will ultimately form the basis of expectancy in growth.

h. Stallion medical examination (Form No. 10).—This form will be made out in duplicate on all stallions being processed. One copy will be filed at the depot and one copy with the stallion's service record.

SECTION V

FIELD REMOUNT DEPOTS IN THE ZONE OF THE INTERIOR

Organization-----	Paragraph 21
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21. Organization.—*a.* Field remount depots in the zone of the interior will have the same mission as permanent remount depots, except that no breeding will be conducted thereon. In general, they will be organized and operated similarly to the permanent remount depots, as their mission is the same.

b. Usually, they will have a capacity of 6,000, 8,000, or 10,000 animals. It is believed that depots of these capacities should be of 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 acres, respectively.

c. Stables and sheds should be provided to care for 7 percent of the total number of animals maintained.

d. Instructions contained in section IV with reference to issue animals will apply to all depots in the zone of the interior.

SECTION VI

REMOUNT ACTIVITIES IN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Organization-----	Paragraph 22
Remount depots-----	23

22. Organization.—A field officer of the Remount Division will be assigned as assistant to the quartermaster, theater of operations, and will be known as the chief of the remount division, theater of operations. This officer is under the supervision of the quartermaster, theater of operations, and will have technical supervision over all remount activities in the theater of operations. The necessary officers and personnel will be assigned to his office. Such remount officers as are necessary will be assigned as assistants to the quartermasters of armies, corps, and divisions. Direct correspondence between the chief

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of remount, theater of operations, and other remount officers will be on purely technical remount questions. All other correspondence will be through usual channels.

23. Remount depots.—*a. Classification.*—In general, remount depots may be classified as—

(1) Those in the zone of the interior which are directly under the control of The Quartermaster General and which are usually permanent or semipermanent and thoroughly equipped. The operation of such depots has already been discussed.

(2) Field remount depots in the theater of operations, which usually operate under the direct control of the commanding general of the field forces.

b. Organization.—Remount units are assigned to field remount depots as required. All details of the organization of these units are given in T/O 10-95 and 10-97, for remount squadrons and remount troops.

c. Administration.—It is to be noted that the remount troop, with a capacity of 400 animals, is the smallest remount unit. The remount squadron, which is composed of a headquarters and four remount troops with attached medical, veterinary personnel, and chaplain, has a capacity of 1,600 animals. The personnel of any remount depot will consist of the required number of remount troops or squadrons, as determined by the number of animals to be cared for in increments of 400. Where two or more troops are assigned to a depot, a field officer and a staff will ordinarily be assigned to command a depot.

d. Mission.—The mission of field remount depots is to receive animals from permanent remount depots or other sources in the rear and to issue them in a state of excellent health, flesh, training, and fitness for immediate combat use by the mounted arms.

e. Types of field remount depots.—The field remount depot may vary from a picket line to a thoroughly established depot resembling permanent depots in the zone of the interior. Under a moving situation, field remount depots will of necessity have very few refinements. In a stabilized situation, such as existed in Europe during World War I, remount depots with corrals, pastures, permanent stabling facilities, dipping vats, railroad sidings, etc., may be established.

f. Location.—Field remount depots will be located, when practicable, near veterinary convalescent hospitals. The successful functioning of field remount depots is greatly dependent upon cooperation with veterinary hospitals. Other factors which influence the location of field remount depots are the nature of the soil, water supply, drainage, and natural cover with respect to protection of the animals

from the elements and from observation from the air. When possible, these depots should be located conveniently with respect to the roadnet leading to the front, or, if located toward the rear, the railnet should also be taken into consideration. The general location with reference to combat units will be a tactical consideration and will be directed by the commander of the field forces.

g. Organization and operation of field remount depots.—(1) Each remount depot should be operated in three distinct sections:

Receiving and quarantine section.

Maintenance and condition section.

Issue section.

(2) All animals received by a field remount depot will pass through the receiving section. They will be kept there under quarantine conditions for a minimum period of 3 weeks. As soon as these animals are received they will be closely examined for skin diseases and respiratory diseases; and those with any signs of either will be segregated and immediately cared for. If necessary, they will be evacuated to a veterinary hospital. All animals upon receipt will, if they have not been malleined within the past 30 days, be malleined, their brands checked, and descriptive cards made out or checked against the description of the animal.

(3) The greatest number of animals at a depot will generally be found in the maintenance and condition section. Here the animals are placed in the proper state of health, flesh, training, and condition.

(4) The issue section will take over from the maintenance section those animals nearest a state of readiness for issue and will continue their conditioning and training, so as to provide for the maximum number of animals being ready for issue at any time they may be called for. Before issue, animals must be properly shod and carefully inspected to see that they are physically fit for duty with combatant arms. When delivery is made by marching, the issue section, with the assistance of the Veterinary Corps, will deliver the animals to the using arms.

(5) The integrity of units should be maintained at all times. Routine animal administration at a field remount depot should follow closely the instructions prescribed in the section of this manual which deals with depots in the zone of the interior, except that animals issued by field remount depots will be thoroughly trained and hardened for field service.

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h. Care and conservation of forage.—(1) As forage is bulky, requiring considerable transport to move, and is often scarce, every effort must be made to avoid waste and obtain the maximum value from the food. When hay is fed on the ground the guard will continually see that the hay is kept in front of the animal and not allowed to get under foot and trampled. Chop will be fed in troughs or nose bags each time grain is fed, and will comprise 30 percent of the total hay allowance.

(2) Whenever possible the following routine of feeding will be observed:

(a) *Hay.*

Reveille, 20 percent of ration.

Noon, 30 percent of ration.

PM, stables, 30 percent of ration.

About 8 PM, balance of ration.

(b) *Grain.*

Morning, about 2 pounds.

Noon, about 4 pounds.

PM, stables, balance of ration.

(3) Grazing will be practiced to the greatest extent possible, both in order to effect economy in forage and for its beneficial effect on the digestive system of the animal.

(4) Forage will be issued daily to the remount troops by the depot quartermaster. The amount of this issue will be determined by the depot commander, considering the number of animals in each troop, their classification, and condition. If chaff cutters are provided, the depot quartermaster will issue as far as possible such portions of hay to each troop as may be requested by the troop commanders in the form of chop. If an oat crusher is available, the depot quartermaster will issue crushed oats. No more than a week's supply of crushed oats will be maintained on hand at any one time.

i. Exercise.—(1) All animals at depots should have regular daily exercise unless they are physically unfit for same. The method and degree of exercise should vary for the type of animal and its progression toward fitness. Animals exercised will receive training in the work for which they will be used in the service.

(2) Officers and noncommissioned officers will be present at exercising to give proper instructions to the men. Some officers and noncommissioned officers should always ride in the rear or on the flank during exercise and no man should lead more than two horses. Animals will be taken out at a walk and at least the first and last 15 minutes of their exercise period will be at that gait. Animals will be

led alternately on each side. Artillery horses will be worked under the saddle and in draft. Cavalry horses will be worked under the saddle. Draft mules will be worked in harness in two- and four-line teams. Pack mules will be exercised with packs when possible.

(3) The floating picket line, which permits the exercising of from 30 to 50 horses with the minimum of personnel, may be used for the greater number of animals, particularly in their early stages of work. Its operation is as follows: From 30 to 50 horses are placed in a column of twos and a rope is stretched from the leading pair to the rear pair. The leading pair is equipped with a regular set of harness and doubletree. The front end of the leading rope is attached to a ring from which ropes run to each end of the doubletree. The rear end of the rope is attached to a ring from which short ropes run to the singletrees of the rear pair which are equipped with a regular harness supporting a singletree in front of the horse's breast. A spreading bar is used on these short ropes in order to make the pull straight to the front. The intermediate pairs of horses are fastened along the rope to loops spliced into the lead rope. The near horse of the leading pair, the off horse of the fifth pair, and the near horse of the tenth pair, etc., are ridden. In this manner 50 horses can be handled by 5 men assisted by 2 noncommissioned officers acting as outriders. Each man in the column has a short rope attached from the leading rope to his saddle pommel or arm to hold the leading rope up when it sags and in turning corners. When camping, the leading rope can be used as a picket line. This method of handling will also be used when animals are delivered to organizations by marching.

j. Shoeing.—All shoeing will be done in the depot blacksmith's shop. One officer will be detailed in charge. He will notify each troop daily how many animals to send to the shop. The horseshoers of all troops will be under his orders during working hours. In addition to the regular horseshoers, each troop will provide two men for instruction to work with each qualified horseshoer of their troop. These men, when qualified, will be replaced by others. No animal will be taken from the shop until its shoeing has been inspected by the officer in charge. All animals will be freshly and properly shod prior to being issued from a remount depot.

k. Issue of animals.—Upon requisition, the depot will make out a shipping order to fill this requisition. All animals will be thoroughly inspected by the depot commander and the depot veterinarian 24 hours prior to shipment and again immediately before the animals are delivered to the organization or loaded for shipment. The temperature of all animals will be taken; they will be carefully inspected for skin

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diseases and any respiratory diseases. Manes will be roached and tails pulled to height of the hock. No animal that is not in perfect health, good flesh, and fit for immediate use will be shipped. As far as practicable, depot commanders will anticipate the needs for replacements and will have as many animals as possible ready for issue.

l. Accountability.—(1) Accountability for animals will cease upon their issue to organizations from remount depots. The voucher for the dropping of animals will consist of either—

- (a) Receipt of the unit supply officer;
- (b) Receipt of the organization commander;
- (c) Receipt from the commanding officer of another remount depot;
- (d) Veterinary death certificate; or
- (e) Inventory and inspection report.

(2) All animals received from any source whatever will be taken up on the property return. On the day animals are issued or shipped they will be invoiced by the receiving officer in case accountability is still to exist.

(3) Depot records will consist of those prescribed by Army Regulations and the remount Technical Manuals. Daily report of animals will be submitted by each depot commander to the remount officer on the staff of the quartermaster, theater of operations. This report will be as follows:

	Cavalry	Field Ar- tillery, riding	Light draft	Mules, draft	Mules, pack	
Received_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	From_____
Shipped_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	To _____
Held for ship- ment_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
Total on hand_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	

m. Evacuation of sick animals to hospital.—(1) In no case will remount depots be converted into veterinary hospitals. One stable or area will be set aside on each depot to be used by the attached veterinary personnel. Here superficial wounds, kicks, and minor cases of short duration may be treated which, if evacuated, would soon overcrowd hospitals.

(2) All sick animals, except those that will recover in a short time, will be evacuated to the nearest veterinary hospital for treatment. This evacuation will be overland when possible; otherwise by rail or truck. Before evacuating animals, the commanding officer of the depot will communicate with the commanding officer of the veterinary hospital to which the evacuation is to be made to ascertain whether or not the animals can be accommodated. If the hospital reports that they are unable to receive them, telegraphic reports will be made

to the chief of remount division, theater of operations, and disposition will be given.

n. Shipment of animals.—(1) Where deliveries are made by rail or truck, the person to whom shipments are made will be notified by wire of the date and hour of departure of the train or truck and the probable date and hour of arrival. When deliveries are made by marching, notice will be sent in advance of expected time of arrival. When delivered by marching they will be marched on the floating picket line.

(2) A field remount depot normally will be operated by a remount squadron or troop and will be found at or near to a veterinary hospital. Part of the coordinated and cooperative work by and between the personnel of these two installations is that when replacement animals are delivered to troop units the remount personnel will be charged with the delivery and will be assisted by the Veterinary Corps personnel attached to the remount squadron or by personnel from the adjacent veterinary hospital. The need for accompanying veterinary personnel is especially indicated when shipments or deliveries may be made by water, rail, or truck, in which many cases of travel sickness and injuries may be found. When the delivery of the replacement animals has been made to the troop units, the sick and wounded animals from the combat area are evacuated to the veterinary hospital, this movement being in charge of the veterinary personnel and assisted by the remount depot personnel.

o. Suggested daily schedule.—The following schedule shows how the day might be arranged, but is subject to change or alteration by the depot commander to suit certain conditions:

- 5:30—Reveille, feed 30 percent grain.
- 6:00—Breakfast.
- 6:45—Water all animals.
- 7:00—Exercise for first lot of animals.
- 8:00 to 9:00—Groom first lot.
- 9:00 to 10:00—Exercise for second lot of animals.
- 10:30 to 11:30—Groom second lot.
- 10:30—Feed 30 percent long hay.
- 11:30—Water all animals, feed 30 percent grain.
- 12:00—Dinner.
- 1:15—Exercise remainder of animals.
- 3:00—Groom remainder.
- 4:30—Water all animals.
- 5:30—Feed 40 percent grain.
- 6:00—Supper.
- 8:00—Feed 40 percent hay.

p. Retention of riding horses by depot personnel.—Commanding officers of remount depots will enforce orders that no officers or men of their depots retain a public horse for riding purposes after it becomes fit for issue, as these horses are always needed at the front.

q. References.—Particular reference should be made to—

“Feeds and Feeding,” by Henry and Morrison (par. 3, app. I).
FM 25-5.

Army Regulations (par. 1, app. I).

APPENDIX I

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Army Regulations, Tables of Organization, and Manuals.—Publications referred to but not incorporated in this manual are listed below.

a. AR 5-100, 5-240, 30-435, 30-440, 30-455, 30-965, 35-4820, 35-6560, 35-6640, 40-2035, and 40-2245.

b. T/O 10-95 and 10-97.

c. FM 25-5.

d. TM 10-390.

2. Other publications.

“Feeds and Feeding,” Henry and Morrison, 1922—The Henry-Morrison Co., Madison, Wis.

“Practical Light Horse Breeding,” John F. Wall, 1932—The American Remount Association, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX II

BLANK FORMS

1. List.—Blank forms, to be used by the various remount areas and depots are listed below. Models of these forms properly filled in appear in paragraph 2.

a. To be made up as needed at depots and area headquarters.

R. S., Q. M. C. Form No.	Title
1.....	Stallion Questionnaire.
2.....	Bill of Sale.
4.....	Rating and History of Stallion or Brood mare.
4a.....	Record of Produce.
4b.....	Breeding Record.
5.....	Memorandum for Applicants for Remount Stallions.
6.....	Inspection of Stallion Agent.
7.....	Brood mare Medical Record.
8.....	Depot-Raised Horse Record Card.
9.....	Assignment of Preston Brands.
10.....	Stallion Medical Examination.
11.....	Stallion Receipt and Stallion Agent Agreement.
12.....	Annual Report of Mares Bred.
13.....	Animal Death Certificate.
14.....	Annual Report of Colt Crop.
15.....	Questionnaire on Newly Issued Animals.
16.....	Report of Animals Purchased and Shipped for Week End- ing ———.
18.....	Questionnaire to accompany Form No. 5.
19.....	Annual Breeding Report.

b. To be procured by requisition to the Washington Quartermaster Depot.

R. S., Q. M. C. Form No.	Title
17.....	Agent's Record and Certificate for Owner of Mare.
125.....	Horse (Mule) Record Card.

c. To be prepared as directed.—R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 3 (Semi-monthly General Information Letter) will be prepared as per model.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

2. Models.

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT

Hq Northeast Remount Area

Carlton, N. Y.

July 31, 1941.

Mr. John Doe,
Akron, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Will you please fill out and return this questionnaire on the stallion you wish to sell to the U. S. Government:

James Jones
(Signature)

Major, Q. M. C., Officer in Charge
(Grade)

STALLION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of stallion: ALI BABA

Registration No.: 000000

Sire: The Thief

Dam: Princess Pat

Age: Ten (10) years

Color: Brown

Height: 16-1

Weight: 1,180

Measurements at girth: 74 inches

Measurements of cannon bone just below knee: 8 inches

A photograph of the horse will be appreciated.

Has horse been in the stud? Yes : If so, what percentage of mares bred did he get in foal last season? 70% : How many foals did he get this spring? 25. Do you have the registration certificate or a duplicate thereof? Yes. Are you the sole owner of this stallion? Yes.

In order that this stallion may be considered for purchase he must be free of side and ring bones, spavins, curb, eye and wind trouble, and other transmissible defects. Splayfooted (nigger heel), calf-kneed, cow-hocked or loosely made common horses cannot be accepted. Bowed tendons or other racing unsoundness do not bar acceptance. Is he free from disqualifying defects? ----- Is stallion a cribber, wind sucker, or weaver? -----

Name and address of owner: John Doe, Akron, Ohio

Location of stallion: Galloway Stables, Akron, Ohio

Name of person in charge: Albert Brown

John Doe
(Signature)

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R. S., Q. M. O.
Form No. 2

BILL OF SALE

I hereby swear that I am the owner of the horse **ALI BABA**

Brown , stallion foaled in **1931** , by **The Thief**
(Color) (Year) (Sire)

out of **Princess Pat** , by **Chieftan** and have, **August 15, 1941** '
(Dam) (Dam's sire) (Date)

sold him to the United States Government.

And I hereby covenant with the grantee that I am the lawful owner of said horse; that he is free from all encumbrances; that I have good right to sell the same as aforesaid; and that I will warrant and defend the same against the claims and demands of all persons.

MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION:

Snip, extending into left nostril; irregular star; broad race.
Socks, both rear.

(Signature) John Doe
(Address) Akron, Ohio

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of August 1941

(Notary Public) John Hancock

[SEAL]

My commission expires December 31, 1944.

R. S., Q. M. O.
Form No. 3

WAR DEPARTMENT
Hq Northeast Remount Area
Carlton, N. Y.

Date: July 31, 1941.

SEMIMONTHLY GENERAL INFORMATION LETTER:

For the period July 16, 1941 to July 31, 1941

1. ANIMALS.

a. Purchased.

Classification	No.	Average price	Total
Horses, light draft	16	\$165. 31	\$2, 645. 00
Mules, pack	18	180. 00	3, 240. 00
Total	34		\$5, 885. 00

b. Received.

Classification	No.	From
Horses, riding	20	Atlantic Remount Area
Horses, draft	25	" " "
Total	45	

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c. Shipped to organizations.

Classification	No.	Organization
Horses, riding	40	5th Cavalry, Camp Johnson, Md.
Horses, draft	20	7th Cavalry, Fort Morgan, Ill.
Total	60	

d. Losses by death.

Brand	Classification	Date	Length of time on depot	Cause
566N	Riding horse	7/28	18 days	Died; indigestion, acute
855T	" "	7/29	10 days	Destroyed; broken leg
A104	Stallion (TOM I)	7/30	3 months	Destroyed; senility; per I. & I. report 7/24/41

e. On hand.

Classification	No.
Horses, riding	1,315
Horses, draft	105
Mules, pack	75
Stallions	5
Total	1,500

f. Unfilled shipping orders.

Classification	No.	Organization
Horses, riding	150	9th Cavalry, Camp Williams, Va.
Mules, pack	50	65th Quartermaster Troop, Fort Johns, Ind.
Total	200	

g. Status of funds.

Regular Army					Funds
	Horses, riding	Animals Horses, light draft	Mules, draft	Mules, pack	
Total allotted	3,366	200	300	400	\$500,000.00
Total purchased	0	16	0	18	5,885.00
Balance	3,366	184	300	382	\$494,115.00
National Guard					
Allotted	90	0	0	0	*\$16,200.00
Purchased	0	0	0	0	0.00
Balance	90	0	0	0	\$16,200.00
R. O. T. C.					
Allotted	11	0	0	0	*\$7,350.00
Purchased	0	0	0	0	0.00
Balance	11	0	0	0	\$7,350.00
Stallions					
Allotted for purchase					\$3,500.00
Purchased 3 @ \$800.00 each					2,400.00
Balance					\$1,100.00

*Includes allotment to cover expenses incurred by officers on purchasing trips and transportation of animals purchased. Same will be subtracted from total ROTC or NG allotment.

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2. STALLIONS.

a. Purchased.

Date	Name	Breeding	Height	Weight	Cost	From
7/17/41	JIM	Thoroughbred	16-1	1, 200	\$800. 00	James Sweeney, Yorktown, N. J.
7/21/41	PRINCE	Morgan	15-2	1, 000	800. 00	Robert Gaskin, Trenton, Pa.
7/23/41	BARTER	Arabian	15-3	1, 150	800. 00	T. J. McQuire, Atherton, N. Y.
Total.....					\$2, 400. 00	

b. Received.

Date	Name	From
7/25/41	ARKANSAS	North Atlantic Remount Depot, Belvoir, Md.
7/28/41	CHILLY	Agent P. T. Bornum, Salter, Va.
7/29/41	BEHAVE	Southeast Remount Area, Tulsa, Fla.

c. Shipped.

Date	Name	To
7/20/41	MY MAN	Agent Robert Roberts, Cherrydale, Ill.

d. Lost or destroyed.

Date	Name	Cause
7/24/41	BE GOOD	Died of intestinal obstruction.
7/26/41	WHY WAIT	Destroyed to terminate suffering from broken leg.

e. On hand. (See app. I.)

f. Inspections.

(1) Approved for purchase.

Name	Rating
HELLO FELLOW	Excellent
NEOPHYTE	Very good

(2) Rejected for purchase.

(Date) 7/18/41.

(Name) GOOD MASTER.

(Cause) Too small; bad hocks.

(Owner) S. T. Murray, Portland, N. Y.

(Place of inspection) Portland Race Track, Portland, N. Y.

(Inspecting officer) Lieutenant Colonel F. K. Phillips.

(3) In hands of stallion agents. (See app. II.) (Attach R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 6 for each stallion inspected.)

(4) Stallion agents placed on Blacklist.

(Date) 7/26/41.

(Name) L. K. Gooder, Parktown, Md.

(Stallion) HURRY UP.

(Cause) Persistent neglect of stallion.

(Inspecting officer) Major Robert Hilyar.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3. BREEDING.

a. Foals and weanlings.

(1)

No.	Date	Color	Sex	Arrived during period		Breeding
				Dam	Sire	
34	7/20	Chestnut	Colt	LASSIE GIRL (67F)	MAJOR	Thoroughbred
35	7/20	"	"	ANGELICA (92K)	MAJOR	"
36	7/21	Bay	Filly	BARBARA (7F2)	FLAG MAN	$\frac{3}{8}$ thoroughbred

(2)

No.	Date	Color	Sex	Died during period		Cause
				Dam	Sire	
35	7/23	Chestnut	Colt	ANGELICA (92K)	MAJOR	Thoroughbred Heart im- perfect

(3)

Give average height, weight, girth, and bone when all foals have been weighed and measured. Half-breds and Thoroughbreds.

b. Yearlings.

(1)

Brand No.	Date	Sex	Died during period		Cause
			Dam	Sire	
30V	7/27	Colt	VIXEN (7V1)	TIMES LAD	Jaundice
17K	7/28	Filly	PLEASANT (Y20)	TIMES LAD	Malnutrition

(2)

Give average height, weight, girth, and bone when date they are taken is included in period covered by this letter. Half-breds and thoroughbreds.

c. Two- and three-year-olds.

(1)

Brand No.	Date	Sex	Died during period		Cause
			Dam	Sire	
15Y	7/25	Colt	RED MAGIC (8Y1)	HERCULES	Intestinal fermentation
K12	7/23	Filly	VIXEN (7V1)	TIMES LAD	Encephalomyelitis

(2)

See appendix I for 2- and 3-year-olds on hand.

d. Brood mares.

(1) Changes in.

Date	Name	Brand	Sire	Dam	Disposition
7/21	LILLY II	Y01	USELESS	PEARL	Died, internal hemorrhage and shock.
7/29	FLORIST	K21	DELLYAR	FLORA	Changed from brood mare to cavalry riding horse.

(2) Abortions.

7/18	BELLE	X11	JIMJAM	HURRY GIRL.	-----
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4. **MISCELLANEOUS.** Any information that may be of interest to this office, other depots or areas such as:

- a. Visitors.
- b. Unusual weather conditions affecting depot or area.
- c. Results of experiment (farm, dairy, feeding, etc.).
- d. Cooperation with outside agencies (Federal, State, county).
- e. Novel devices observed or developed in connection with animal management.
- f. Brief report on horse activities (horse shows, sales, county fairs, rodeos, local race meets, polo tournaments) that indicate a change in trend.
- g. Requests for letters of commendation for outstanding local agents.
- h. Requests for information from other depots or areas on special problems.
- i. Presence and extent of encephalomyelitis on depot or in area, if any.
- j. Additional officers, transfers, etc.

James Jones, *Major, Q. M. C., Officer in charge*
(Signature)

NOTE.—Only paragraphs applicable to area or depot will be used. This outline is not intended to limit the furnishing of pertinent information to The Quartermaster General; officers compiling this general information letter are requested to supply complete facts on each subject when available.

APPENDIX I

STALLIONS ON HAND

<i>Name</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Foaled</i>	<i>Ht.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1) <i>Depot stallions.</i>							
1. EL JOKIN	Chestnut	1928	16-1	1,150	Exc.	Exc.	-----
2. MAJOR JOE	Bay	1929	15-3	1,200	Exc.	Exc.	-----
3. SNOW BALL	Brown	1935	16-2	1,250	Exc.	Exc.	-----
(2) <i>Assigned to (Atlantic) Remount Area.</i>							
1. BRIGHT BOY	Brown	1931	15-2	1,080	V. G.	V. G.	Ready for issue
2. MORNING LIGHT	Bay	1935	16-1	1,430	Exc.	V. G.	Ready for issue
(3) <i>Unassigned.</i>							
NIGHTMARE	Bay	1932	15-3	1,200	V. G.	V. G.	Undergoing tests
(4) <i>Depot-raised 3-year olds.</i>							
1. OLAOLA	Chestnut	1938	15½	980	V. G.	V. G.	
2. NIGHT EGO	Bay	1938	16-0	1,170	V. G.	V. G.	
(5) <i>Depot-raised 2-year olds; 3-year olds.</i>							
1. BLAZE BOY	Chestnut	1939	15-0	950	Exc.	Exc.	
2. BURNT FINGER	Chestnut	1939	14-3½	1,000	V. G.	V. G.	
3. HOT FLAG	Bay	1939	14-3	960	V. G.	V. G.	

APPENDIX II

INSPECTIONS OF STALLIONS IN HANDS OF AGENTS

(Attach R. S., Q. M. C. Form No. 6.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

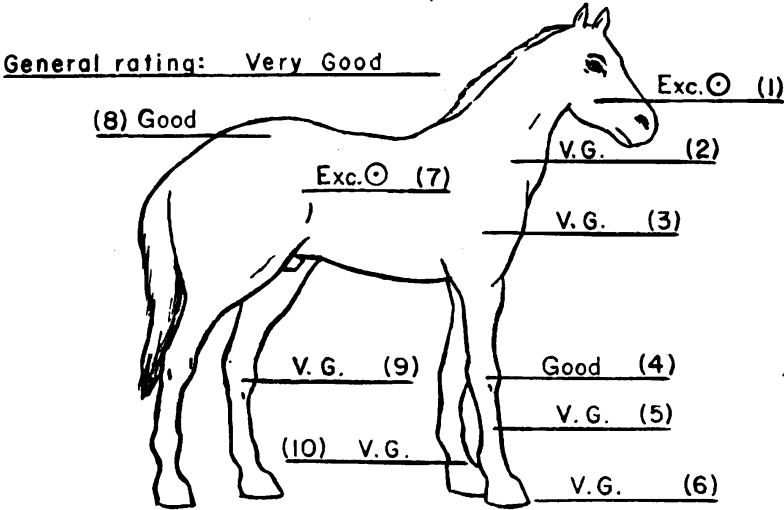
R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 4

[Front]
RATING AND HISTORY
OF
STALLION OR BROOD MARE

Northeast Quartermaster Depot (Remount)
Carlton, N. Y.
August 25, 1941.

Name: ALI BABA Foaled: 1931 Brand: Z111
Height: 16-1 Girth: 74 Bone: 8
Weight: 1,180 Flesh: Fat
(Thin, fat, etc.)

Color: Brown Registration No.: 000000
*Markings and blemishes: Irregular star; broad race; snip, extending
into left nostril. Socks, both rear.
How long have you observed this animal? One year
Have you seen any of its get? Yes
If yes, how do you rate them? Very Good



- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Head. | 6. Foot. |
| 2. Neck. | 7. Loin. |
| 3. Shoulder. | 8. Croup. |
| 4. Knee. | 9. Hock. |
| 5. Bone. | 10. Pastern. |

James Jones, Major, Q. M. C., off. in charge
Rating officer.

Distribution: 1 copy to O. Q. M. G. 1 copy to purchasing officer. 1 copy to
service record of animal.

(Sec Reverse)

*At initial rating only.

REMOUNT

[Back]

RACING RECORD

<i>Age</i>	<i>Starts</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2d</i>	<i>3d</i>	<i>Unplaced</i>	<i>Won</i>
3	14	7	3	2	2	\$30,500.00
4	10	4	2	1	3	13,600.00
5	7	2	1	1	3	2,700.00
6	8	1	0	0	7	1,500.00
	<u>39</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>\$48,300.00</u>

Retired to stud in 1937. Was sound, unmarked.

PEDIGREE

	Sultan
The Thief	
	Seeress
ALI BABA, Br. 1931	
	Chieftan
Princess Pat	
	Patprin

Enter here the markings as they appear on the registration certificate.

Irregular star; broad race; snip, extending into left nostril.
Socks, both rear.

REMOUNT

[Back]

Brand: C12 Name: ATLA KID
 Sire: Jim Crow Foaled: 1939 Color: Bl. Sex: Colt
 1st yr. Ht.: 14-1 Wt.: 710 Girth: 63 Bone: 7½ Rating: Good
 2d yr. Ht.: 15-2 Wt.: 1,010 Girth: 71½ Bone: 7½ Rating: Exc.
 3d yr. Ht.: ---- Wt.: ---- Girth: -- Bone: -- Rating: ----
 4th yr. Ht.: ---- Wt.: ---- Girth: -- Bone: -- Rating: ----

Issued or sold to: -----

Retained as: Prospective stud colt Reclassified: August 15, 1941

Performance record: (Obtained by correspondence.)

5th yr.: -----

6th yr.: -----

7th yr.: -----

Brand: A01 Name: BELLE
 Sire: Jim Crow Foaled: 1940 Color: Bl. Sex: Colt
 1st yr. Ht.: 14-1 Wt.: 710 Girth: 63 Bone: 7½ Rating: Good
 2d yr. Ht.: ---- Wt.: ---- Girth: -- Bone: -- Rating: ----
 3d yr. Ht.: ---- Wt.: ---- Girth: -- Bone: -- Rating: ----
 4th yr. Ht.: ---- Wt.: ---- Girth: -- Bone: -- Rating: ----

Issued or sold to: -----

Retained as: Young horse Reclassified: -----

Performance record: (Obtained by correspondence.)

5th yr.: -----

6th yr.: -----

7th yr.: -----

REMOUNT

[Back]

STALLION JOURNAL

[illegible]

For any entry for which a form is not provided.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 5

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of The Quartermaster General

Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR APPLICANTS FOR REMOUNT STALLIONS:

1. Your recent request for a remount stallion is evidence of your interest in the Army horse breeding plan. This plan, authorized by the Congress in 1921, has for its primary object the production throughout the United States of large numbers of good horses suitable for riding, which will be available for purchase by the Government in the event of a national emergency. The secondary object of the plan is to provide horse replacements for the Army in time of peace.

2. You are requested to read carefully the remainder of this memorandum before filling out the attached questionnaire. If your answers indicate that your facilities for handling a stallion are suitable, and other conditions are favorable, the officer in charge of the remount area will arrange to visit your farm or ranch to meet you, look over your plant, and discuss such further details as may be found desirable and not specifically covered herein.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLION

3. Stallions supplied by the Government are selected with great care as to type and suitability and undergo a thorough veterinary inspection prior to purchase to insure that they have no unsoundness, such as spavins (jacks), curbs, ringbones, sidebones, wind or eye trouble, that may be transmitted to their progeny. They constitute, therefore, valuable Government property entitled to the best of care. For that reason, it is necessary that you should be prepared to furnish suitable accommodations for the stallion, should it be decided to supply you with one. These accommodations should consist of:

A box stall, with paddock adjoining, set aside for the exclusive use of the stallion. This stall should be approximately 14 by 14 feet with ceiling 8 feet at lowest point; the door should not be smaller than 3½ by 7 feet. The floor preferably clay or dirt. The paddock at least 75 by 100 feet. Fences either wooden (made of planks 2 by 6 inches by 16 feet, with posts at 8 feet centers, or good poles), or such other material locally available as the remount area officer approves. No barbed wire should be used. There should be a water trough in the paddock with fresh water available at all times. Drainage should be such as to prevent water from standing in paddock. It is not permitted to turn a stallion in pasture except by special authority from the officer in charge of the remount area in which the stallion is located.

SUITABILITY OF MARES

4. The production of horses is a partnership arrangement between the mare and the stallion. The type, quality, substance, and health of the foal depend jointly on the qualities of both the stallion and the mare. Horses of the proper type, substance, and quality cannot be produced by mares of poor type nor can good foals be produced from mares that are not in good condition. Therefore, the Government insists that the mares available be of as good quality as

REMOUNT

possible. They should, when bred to a remount stallion, produce foals that will mature into horses that will be suitable for the Army, or command good prices in the civilian market. In other words, mares bred to these stallions must be able to do their share.

BREEDING

5. Breeding of mares to remount stallions must be done individually, preferably with the stallion in hand. Under no circumstances will stallions be turned out with mares on the range or in pasture. Excessive losses of stallions so used in the past, and the necessity for accurate breeding records, render this limitation imperative. In order to avoid losses of stallions due to being kicked by mares, it is desired that every mare bred to a remount stallion be hobbled, hobbles to be provided with each stallion upon request by agent.

CARE OF STALLION

6. When a remount stallion is assigned to an agent, the agent is responsible for his care, handling, maintenance, and veterinary service, when necessary, from the time he is delivered. In return, the agent is authorized to collect a service fee, which should not exceed \$10.00 for each mare bred unless special authority has been given by the officer in charge of the remount area within whose territory the stallion is located, or the equivalent in hay or grain, in order to repay him for the cost of maintaining the stallion during the year. It is not desired that remount stallions be considered from the standpoint of financial gain, but it is desired that they not be a financial drain on the agent. They should pay their way.

The stallion must be groomed, exercised sufficiently to keep him in good condition, and fed throughout the year an adequate ration, which must include a sufficient quantity of good oats. The stallion must be supplied with all the good hay he will eat at all times and must be given frequent access to green grass during the growing season. The hay ration should consist of one-fourth to one-half alfalfa, the remainder of a good grade of upland prairie, timothy, oat, or similar hay. Water and salt must always be available. The officer in charge of the remount area will make periodical inspections to see that the stallion is properly cared for and to advise on any breeding problems that may come up.

OWNERSHIP OF FOALS PRODUCED

7. Foals by remount stallions are the property of the owner of their dams. No lien or option thereon rests with the Government, and there must be no agreement, contract, or implied understanding, that the get of such stallions must be purchased. However, when in the market for horses, remount purchasing officers will give the patrons of remount stallions every possible opportunity to sell to the Government such of their horses as come up to Army requirements.

QUESTIONNAIRE

8. Attached hereto are a questionnaire, which you are requested to fill out and return to your remount area headquarters, and copy of complete plans and specifications for model stallion accommodations.

_____,
The Quartermaster General.

Inclosures

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 6

INSPECTION OF STALLION AND STALLION AGENT

- Date October 7, 1941
1. Stallion: PROCTOR KNOT Agent: JOHN DOE
 2. Location: Meeker, Colorado. Farm located 2½ miles southeast of town, reached by following Route 19 out of town to first crossroads, thence right to second house on left.
 3. Background of agent—Any information that would assist future inspectors (business, hobbies, standing in community). To be filled in only on initial report on each agent.
Agent is well-to-do farmer-banker. Takes an active interest in all horse or stock affairs of community. Raises good horses and cattle as hobby as well as a source of income. Has sold a good number of horses to Army. A good, intelligent horseman, and should make a good agent. Foreman George King has direct charge of stallion.
 4. Stall:
 Size: 14' × 14' Repair: Very good Construction: Log
 5. Paddock:
 Size: 75' × 100' Repair: Very good Construction: Poles
 6. Condition of Government equipment: Good
 7. Is water available at all times? Yes Quality: Good Source: Piped from deep well, runs continuously through trough.
 8. Is salt available at all times? Yes In what form? Block in stall
 Is salt fed with grain? Yes, 2 or 3 times a week.
 9. Stallion:
 Health and appearance of coat: Excellent Condition as to cleanliness: Very good.
 Flesh: Excellent Feet: Needed trimming, which was done.
 Teeth: Needed floating, which was done Date last floated: Jan. 4, 1940.
 Parasites: Examination showed strongyles. Anthelmintic administered at time of inspection.
 10. Ration and bedding (grain and hay—kinds and amounts): Oats, 9 lbs.; ground barley 3 lbs., divided into three feeds per day. Hay, bountiful supply at all times, one-half alfalfa, one-half timothy, both excellent grade. Bedding consisted of a small amount of soiled wheat straw.
 11. How exercised and how much: Ridden 1 hour every day except Sunday. Freedom of paddock.
 12. What animal companionship, if any, does stallion have? Yearling filly now being kept in adjacent paddock for most of day. Expects to obtain a Shetland pony as constant companion. Horse seems contented and happy.
 13. Explain in detail exact nature and condition of any chronic ailments, undesirable habits or injuries received since last inspection: Growth of scar on fetlock and pastern, R. H., which has been present for over a year, appears to be much improved since last inspection. Horse is no longer lame.

REMOUNT

14. Number and type of mares observed: Saw 18 half- and three-quarter-breds, property of agent, which would be rated good to excellent. Saw 10 other mares in the community which had been bred to this stallion; these mares were light draft in type.
15. Number and type of foals seen: Saw 6 three-year olds by ATLAS, 9 two-year olds by TERTIUS, 10 yearlings by RARE JIM, and 14 sucklings by PROCTOR KNOT. In general, all are rated from very good to excellent. Very few were bad-jointed or had crooked legs. The three-year olds were of good size, substance and quality; judged all three-year olds but one suitable for Army use as riding horses; two could be sold for higher prices than the Government pays.
16. How many mares bred to date, and is stallion settling his mares? 31 mares bred to date. 22 settled.
17. Rating of stallion considering the mares: Excellent
18. When was photograph of stallion last sent to O. Q. M. G.? June 21, 1941
19. If report on last year's foal crop has not been received, obtain same: During the breeding season of 1940, this stallion bred 32 mares, 26 of which had foals while stallion was at former location.
20. Is stud book being used and kept up to date? Yes
21. Does agent register colts? Yes, all Do others in neighborhood? About 50% do
22. Was agent present at time of inspection? Yes Was agent or representative commended for the good points and were deficiencies definitely pointed out to him? Yes
23. Instructions to agent: Directed a more generous supply of clean bedding be kept in stallion's stall, and that the door sill of stall be lowered so that the horse would not hit his shins on entering and leaving stall.
24. Recommendations or general remarks:
Mr. Doe is an excellent agent. While he does not live continuously at the location of the stallion, he has an excellent foreman in charge who is an intelligent and practical horseman. The stallion shows every evidence of good feeding, grooming, and exercise. In addition, the stallion is content and happy. There are sufficient good mares in the community, although some are inclined to be drafty in type. The second generation and some of the first generation from these drafty mares should be suitable. Agent is strong supporter of the Remount Service, and often mentions it in his talks at stock and horse breeding conferences. Agent is sympathetic with the objectives and standards of the Remount Service and can be counted upon for full support in every respect.

Inspecting Officer.

Distribution:

- 1 copy to O. Q. M. G.
 2 copies to area headquarters files.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 7

BROOD MARE MEDICAL RECORD

Name of mare: SILENT SAL Produce: Four foals

Sire: Magic Silence Period of gestation: 332 days

Due to Foal: 4-13-41 Foaled: 4-10-41

Placenta:—Clinical data:—Retention: 1 hr. 40 min. Weight: 9 lb. 9 oz.
Very good shape. Some denuded areas in chorion. Umbilical
cord 24 inches long.

Foal:—Clinical data: Umbilical hernia at birth about 1½ inches in
diameter. At birth hocks, particularly right hock, very
sickle.

Mare:—Clinical data: This mare foaled in 1938, 1939, and 1940, and
1941. All foals were alive at birth.

Bacteriological data: Cervix cultured 5-1-39 and negative for
streptococcus and salmonella abortivo equinus.

Infectious abortion bacterin: 1st series completed 8-27-40. 2d series
completed 12-11-40.

Number of services: 2

Remarks:

	March	April	May	June	July
Service record: 1940-41 Bred to: Majority		In heat 19th Out 22d	In heat 8th Bred 9th Bred 13th Out 15th		

(Use reverse for additional comments)

REMOUNT

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 8

DEPOT-RAISED HORSE RECORD CARD

Depot No.	Preston No.	Sex	Sire	Dam	Foaled
81	9V3	Mare	CHILHOWEE	ISABEL B	3-11-37

When	Date	Height	Weight	Girth	Bone	Rating and remarks
At weaning time	8-20-37	12-1½	506	54¼	6¾	Very good
1 yr.	3-11-38	14-1	710	63	7¼	Do.
1 yr. 6 mos.	9-11-38	14-3	865	68	7½	Do.
2 yrs.	3-11-39	15-2	1,010	71½	7¾	Do.

Depot No.	Preston No.	Sex	Sire	Dam	Foaled
81	9V3	Mare	CHILHOWEE	ISABEL B	3-11-37

When	Date	Height	Weight	Girth	Bone	Rating and remarks
2 yrs. 6 mos.	9-10-39	15-2½	1,030	72	8	Very good
3 yrs.	3-11-40	15-3½	1,050	73	8	Do.
3 yrs. 6 mos.	9-15-40	16-0	1,090	74½	8¼	Do.
4 yrs.	3-11-41	16-1	1,150	75	8½	Do.

(Front and back of depot-raised horse record card)

ASSIGNMENT OF PRESTON BRANDS

Place: Charleston, S. C.
Date: July 31, 1941.

Memorandum for: Commanding Officer, Northeast Quartermaster Depot (Remount

1. I have this day shipped car No. 3X7842, via Greater Pennsylvania containing twenty (20) horses. It is due to arrive August 3, 1941.
2. The following animals make up the shipment.

[illegible]

(Use reverse side if necessary)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 10

[Front]

STALLION MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Name: FLAG POLE Preston brand: 657F
 Foaled: 1929 Chestnut Sire: American Flag Dam: Broomotta
 by Broomstick
 Date Received: 6-30-37 Source: Brookmeade Farms, Upperville, Va.
 REMARKS OF LAST AGENT:
 Height—16; Weight—1,250; Bone—8"; Girth—72".

LABORATORY EXAMINATION

Infectious abortion:	11-23-38	Negative	1-25-40—N	1-24-41—N
	Date	Results		Retest
Dourine:	11-23-38	Negative	1-25-40—N	1-24-41—N
	Date	Results		Retest

Remarks:

Fecal examination 1-25-39 Strongyles *One plus Vaccination against
 Fecal examination 1-25-40 Strongyles *One Plus equine infectious
 Fecal examination 1-22-41 Strongyles *One Plus abortion completed
 Teeth Floated 3-13-41 3-1-41

LOCAL LABORATORY FINDINGS: Date: 3-18-41 Vices: Cribbing
 Condition: Excellent Disposition: Excellent
 Service: Excellent Quantity and appearance of semen: Excellent color.
 Copious amount. Bred to mare, Wavy, property of Mr. C. H.
 Sterrett, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Sample of semen for-
 forwarded to Army Veterinary School for bacteriological exam-
 ination. Results: Negative for equine infectious abortion
 and hemolytic streptococcus.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN UNSTAINED:

Number of sperm: Very many Appearance: Normal
 Activity of motile sperm: Very active
 Percent motile: 80% Appearance of tails: Normal

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN STAINED:

Heads: -----
 Body: ----- Tails: -----
 Final disposition: -----
 Estimated potency: -----

(See reverse)

REMOUNT

[Back]

Date: 3-29-41.

LOCAL LABORATORY FINDINGS:

Condition: Excellent

Service: Very Good

Quantity and appearance of semen: Excellent color and consistency.
Copious amount.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN UNSTAINED:

Number of sperm: Very many

Appearance: Normal

Activity of motile sperm: Very active

Percent motile: 80%

Appearance of tails: Normal

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN STAINED:

Heads: ----- **Body:** ----- **Tails:** -----

Bred to mare, Adalot (Prof. L. C. Norris' mare). Sample of semen forwarded to Army Veterinary School for bacteriological examination. Results: Negative for equine infectious abortion and hemolytic streptococcus.

Date: _____

LOCAL LABORATORY FINDINGS:

Condition: - - - - -

Service: - - - - -

Quantity and appearance of semen: - - - - -

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN UNSTAINED:

Number of sperm: - - - - -

Appearance: - - - - -

Activity of motile sperm: - - - - -

Percent motile: - - - - -

Appearance of tails: - - - - -

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF SEMEN STAINED:

Heads: Body: Tails:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 11

STALLION RECEIPT AND STALLION AGENT AGREEMENT

Place: Harbourn, N. J.

Date: August 1, 1941.

(Stallion received)

I, the undersigned Albert Jones a resident of Harbourn, N. J. hereby acknowledge receipt of one (1) United States Government stallion named CHEROKEE LAD, branded Y784 on the neck and "US" on left shoulder and the following property:

Halter; shank; hobbles.

I agree to maintain the Government property issued with this stallion in a serviceable condition at all times and will have the same present for inspection when the stallion is inspected.

I agree to bear all the expense involved in the care and breeding of this stallion including veterinary services, to take excellent care of this stallion, to see that he is exercised daily (turned loose in paddock or ridden), to give him an ample amount of good food, to keep his stall and paddock in good repair, and to police and to comply with such additional instructions as are issued by the Remount Service.

I agree: a. That I will breed this stallion to not less than 25 mares and not more than 40 mares during the breeding season of 1942. b. That the number of services by this stallion will not be more than 8 per week. c. That I will not breed this stallion twice on the same day more than once a week.

I further agree that if the stallion dies, or is destroyed while in my care, the carcass will be cremated, buried to a depth sufficient to prevent ravaging by dogs, birds, or wild animals, or otherwise properly disposed of.

I am aware that I am authorized by the Government to collect not to exceed \$10.00 for each mare bred, or the equivalent in grain, hay, etc., in order to repay me for the cost of maintaining the stallion and his accommodation during the year.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of written instructions from the Officer in Charge of the Remount Area in which I am located. I understand these instructions and agree to comply with them.

Albert Jones
(Stallion agent)

Disposition: 1 copy to be signed and returned by agent to headquarters of area concerned. 1 copy to be retained by agent.

REMOUNT

TM 10-395

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 13

ANIMAL DEATH CERTIFICATE

Place: Harbourn, N. J.

Date: September 1, 1942.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority for administering oaths, one Albert Jones who, having been duly sworn deposes and says that the following described public animal

~~*(died of sickness)~~

~~*(was destroyed because of contagious disease)~~

~~*(was destroyed because of an incurable wound or injury)~~

~~*(was destroyed because it was valueless for breeding purposes)~~

Neck brand: Y784 Sex: Stallion
(CHEROKEE LADD)

Color: Brown; white socks

Cause of death: Destroyed to terminate suffering from broken leg, right fore.

If found dead, state circumstances -----

Albert Jones
(Signature)

Harbourn, N. J.
(Address)

~~*Delete inapplicable clauses~~

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Harbourn, N. J. this 2d day of September A. D., 1942.

Julius Richardson
Notary Public

My commission expires November 1, 1944.

Approved:

Charles Hayden,
Officer in Charge,
Northeast Remount Area,
Fort Royal, Pa.

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 15

QUESTIONNAIRE ON NEWLY ISSUED ANIMALS

*Shipped from: Fort Royal, Pa.
*Date shipped: July 14, 1941
**Date inspected: July 18, 1941

*Shipped to: Fort Kenrey, Md.
**Date animals rec'd: July 16, 1941
**Inspected by: John Adams, Jr.
Major, 5th Cavalry

(Name and grade of inspectors)

1. As one of the important constructive means by which improvement in remounts may be accomplished, your opinion of suitability, for the purpose issued, is desired. It is therefore requested that this shipment of 20 horses ----- mules, to apply on Shipping Order No. 125 and for issue to 5th Cavalry be inspected and rated by a competent officer of the line in the arm concerned within ten (10) days after receipt.

2. Please use ratings Excellent, Satisfactory, or Unsatisfactory on the following form and mail *direct to The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.*

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Brand	Date Rec'd at Depot	*Ht.	*Wt.	General condition as to health and flesh considering number days en route		**Suit.	**Remarks (use reverse if necessary)
				**Health	**Flesh		
A103	7-21-41	16-0	1,100	Excellent	Excellent	Exc.	
194A	3-21-41	15-3	1,000	"	"	"	
491A	2-19-41	15-3	1,250	"	"	"	
527K	9-20-40	16-1	1,185	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Sat.	
K211	7-5-40	16-0	1,100	"	"	"	
L195	10-2-40	15-3	980	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatis.	Calf-kneed, poor quality.

INSTRUCTIONS

*To be filled in at depot. **To be filled in by receiving unit.
This form will be mailed to receiving unit by depot commander at time of shipment. When the report of the receiving unit is received in the office of The Quartermaster General, copies will be mailed, with appropriate remarks, to the depot and purchasing officers concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Headquarters, Northeast Remount Area
Fort Royal, Pa.

REPORT OF ANIMALS PURCHASED AND SHIPPED FOR WEEK ENDING: July 26, 1941

Purchased from—	Date	Regular Army						N. G. Cav. Hd.	R. O. T. C.		Stallions	Price each	Total cost	Date shipped	Shipped to—
		Horses				Mules			Cav. Hd.	Arty. Hd.					
		L. R.	C. R.	A. R.	L. D.	L. D.	Pack								
James Kilburn, Easton, Pa.	7/20/41	4										\$165.00	\$660.00	7/28/41	Atlantic Re-mount Depot
Oliver Bradley, Easton, Pa.	7/20/41		1									170.00	170.00	7/28/41	"
Anthony Peori, Wilkes-Barre	7/21/41			3								168.00	504.00	"	"
James Perkins, "	"				1							170.00	170.00	"	"
Robert Jones, Easton, Pa.	"					2						190.00	380.00	"	"
Herbert Walker, "	"						1					180.00	180.00	"	"
John Phipps, "	"							2				170.00	340.00	"	"
J. W. Heller, "	"								3			160.00	480.00	"	"
Raymond Girder, "	"									1		160.00	160.00	"	"
L. G. Wiescamp, "	"										1	750.00	750.00	"	"
Totals		4	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1		\$3,794.00		"

George Taylor,
Major, Q. M. C.
(Officer in charge.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S. Q. M. C.
Form No. 17.

AGENT'S RECORD

Stallion: CHEROKEE LAD Mare No.: 3 Season: 1941.
Name of mare, description and markings: Pearl-unknown breeding.
Brown; star, race, snip. 15-3; 1,150.
Mare's sire: Unknown Dam: Unknown
Owner: A. B. See.
Address: Fulton, N. J.
Mare bred: April 7, April 28, and May 19, 1941
Mare returned but not bred: -----
Fee: \$10.00
Foaling date: April 8, 1942 Foaled: Barren
Description and rating of foal: -----

CERTIFICATE FOR OWNER OF MARE

No.: 3. April 28, 1941.
This is to certify that the mare named: Pearl
Owned by: A. B. See, Fulton, N. J.
Was bred to stallion: CHEROKEE LAD of the Remount Service on the following
dates: April 7, April 28, and May 19, 1941 and properly returned.

Albert Jones
(Agent's signature)
Harbourton, N. J.
(Agent's address)

REMOUNT

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 18

Northeast Remount Area,
Fort Royal, Pa.

(Place)

November 1, 1940.

(Date)

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name: Albert Jones
2. Address: Harbourn, N. J. Tel. No.: 3-1211
3. In what direction and how far is your farm from what post office? Four miles northeast of Harbourn, N. J., post office.
4. Your shipping point (freight). Give names of railroads entering this point and any special routing or billing instructions necessary to insure prompt delivery of stallion. Central Railroad of New Jersey. Stallion can be received at unloading platform in station yard.
5. Your occupation: Farmer-horse breeder Age: 47
6. Are you a property owner and permanent resident? Yes
7. Are you willing to handle stallion according to attached instructions? Yes
8. Is the stallion to be handled by you or by an employee? By me
9. Have you or your employee had previous experience in handling stallions? Yes
10. Have you accommodations for stallion to meet the requirements stated in attached memorandum? Yes If not, will you provide such accommodations before delivery of stallion to you? -----
11. Number of mares whose owners will breed to stallion: 30
12. Describe available mares, as to type, quality, size, and purpose for which used: One-half to $\frac{3}{4}$ breds; almost all of hunter type, good quality; used for hunting and light draft.
13. What activities in your locality require riding horses? Two hunt clubs.
14. According to your present plans, how long would you like to keep a stallion and continue the breeding work? Indefinitely
15. When would you be ready to receive stallion? Immediately
16. Are you willing to advertise this stallion in your local newspapers or through some other means? Yes

Albert Jones
(Signature of applicant)

Instructions to applicant: Fill out in duplicate. Sign and mail one copy to officer in charge. Keep duplicate for your records.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

R. S., Q. M. C.
Form No. 19

ANNUAL BREEDING REPORT

For calendar year 19—

Stallion (a)	Agent and location	Mares bred 1940 (b)	Foals secured 1941 (c)	Mares bred 1941 (d)
	OKLAHOMA			
Alarm Clock	Dave Avanzini, Coalgate	28	17	35
Axmetic	Paul Holloway, Grand	40	35	40
Baalbec	Wm. A. Briscoe, Claremore	46	40	45
Big Blow	R. E. Snell, Jr., Dustin	36	30	38
Etc.				
	TEXAS			
Aga Khan	Rahl & Woody, Goldthwaite	25	24	42
Bachelor's Honor	Wade Winston, Snyder	15	13	25
Cannae	A. C. Woodward, Lamesa	42	36	45
Etc.				

(a) List stallions alphabetically in each State separately.

(b) Mares bred during previous calendar year.

(c) Foals secured during the current calendar year.

(d) Mares bred during the current calendar year.

Brand: 9L39 Class: Draft HORSE (MULE) RECORD CARD

SECTION I GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURCHASE RECORD								
Color	Sex	Height	Weight	Foaled	Breed	Sire	Dam	Purchased at—
Bay	Geld	15-1	1,200	1923	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Darlington, Okla.
								By— J. W. H. M. L. K.
								Price \$165.00
								Date 9/30/28

Purchased from—	Shipped to—	Remarks by purchasing officer
William Jones	Reno Q. M. Depot	Well-broken to harness.

REMOUNT

SECTION II SERVICE RECORD			
Issued to—	From—	Date	Remarks
Ft. Sam Houston	Reno	11/16/28	Ht. 15-1; wt. 1,250.

SECTION III FINAL DISPOSITION	
Date of death, sale, or destruction	Cause of death
June 19, 1941	Died from intestinal fermentation.
	Reason for condemnation or destruction

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The purchasing officer will prepare record cards in triplicate, supplying all the data for section I, the brand number, and class of animal. The duplicate will be mailed to The Quartermaster General; the triplicate filed in the purchasing headquarters concerned; the original will be forwarded with the animal.
2. Under section II, Service Record, proper entries will be made under the different headings when issued from depots, when received in organization, or when transferred from one organization to another. Under remarks should be noted character of animal, state of training, or reasons for transfer, as "gentle," "well broken," "young and green," "good jumper," "too slow for cavalry work," "transferred to draft," etc.
3. When the animal is finally separated from the service the original record card will be forwarded to The Quartermaster General noting final disposition in section III. Under first heading state how separated from service and date, thus: "Died 6-30-26," "Sold 6-30-26," etc. Under next heading give cause of death, as "colic," "pneumonia," etc. Under the final heading state why animal was condemned or destroyed, as "old age," "spavin," "ringbone," or "to prevent suffering from broken leg," etc.

(Reverse of horse (mule) record card)

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[A. G. 062.11 (6-7-41).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

B (2); IB 6 (2); R 2 (5); IR 6 (5), 8 (3); IBn 8 (2), 10 (5);
IC 8 (2), 10 (5).

(For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.)

